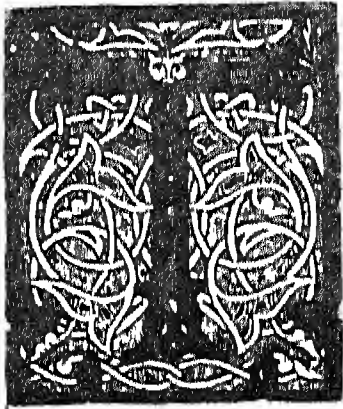


THE HISTORIANS HISTORY OF THE WORLD



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THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE
GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES—VOL. XXV

LOGOS PRESS, NEW DELHI-110002

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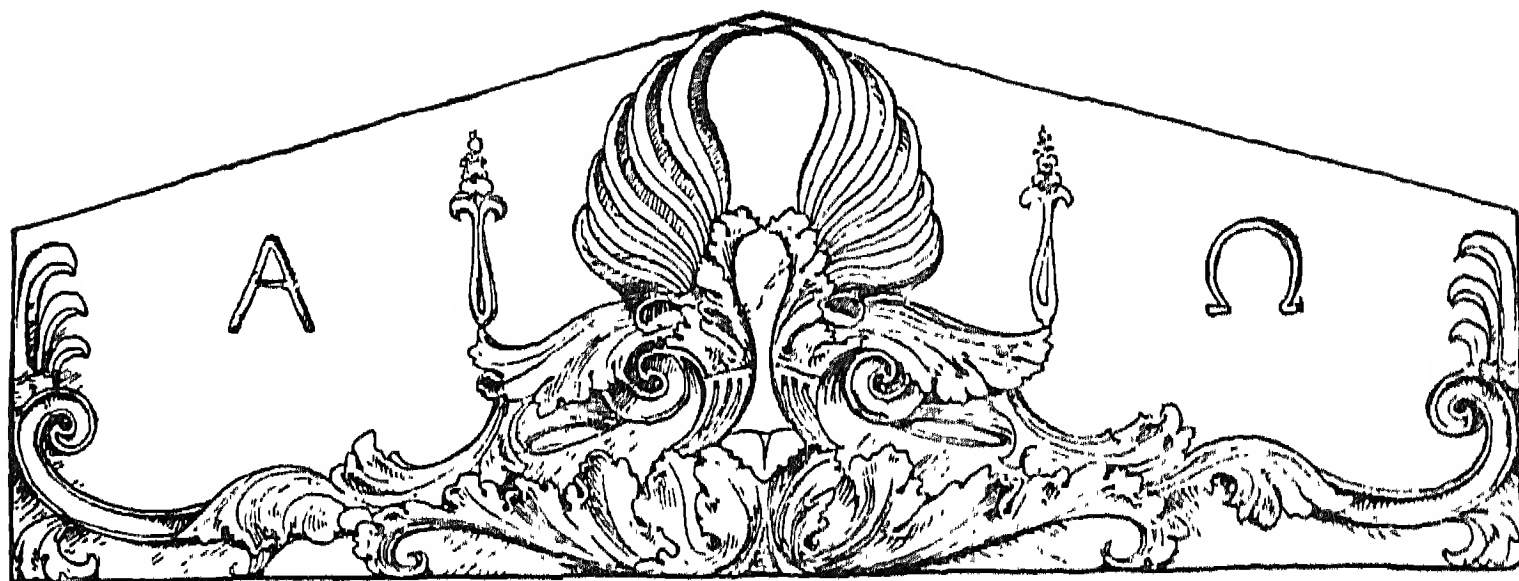
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

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- Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Count** (1823-1890), a Hungarian statesman; becomes prime-minister, **15**, 32; foreign policy of, **15**, 40-41, 48, 530; meets Bismarck, **15**, 41; sends Andrássy Note to Porte, **15**, 49; seeks to calm popular passion in Hungary, **15**, 49; negotiates German-Austrian Alliance of 1879, **15**, 52, 531.
- Andrássy Note, The**, a declaration relative to the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, drawn up by Austria, Russia, and Germany and presented to Turkey (1876), **15**, 49; **21**, 639-640.
- André, Major John** (1751-1780), British soldier in Revolutionary War; negotiations of, with Benedict Arnold, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; capture and execution of, **20**, 269; **23**, 276.
- Andrä (Andreas), Laurentius, or Anderson, Lars** (1480-1552), a Swedish reformer; plots to debase clergy, **16**, 273; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 278-279; at Synod of Örebro, **16**, 283-284.
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- Andreossy (Andreossi), Antoine François, Count d'** (1761-1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), **12**, 455.
- Andrew II**, king of Hungary 1205-1236; joins crusade, **8**, 425; returns to Europe, **8**, 426.
- Andrew of Hungary**, husband of Joanna I of Naples; assassination of (1345), **9**, 232.
- Andrew**, grand prince of Russia 1169-1175; career of, **17**, 131.
- Andrian (Andrian-Werburg), Victor, Baron von** (1813-1858), Austrian statesman; pamphlet of, **14**, 607.
- Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus)**, pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Androcles**, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, **3**, 144.
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- Andromache**, in Greek legend; as wife of Hector, **3**, 97-98.
- Andronicus (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1110-1185), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 266-268; reign of 1183-1185, **7**, 270-271.
- Andronicus (II) Palæologus, the "Elder"** (ca. 1260-1332), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 310-311, 317-318; wars of, with Turks, **7**, 318-320, 323-324; and Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320-322; last years and death of, **7**, 324-328; alliance of, with Serbia, **24**, 191.
- Andronicus (III) Palæologus, the "Younger"** (1296-1341), Byzantine emperor; relations of, with Andronicus II, **7**, 325-327; reign of, **7**, 328.
- Andronicus**, (eleventh century), son of Constantine XI; reigns at Constantinople with two brothers, **7**, 252, 257.
- Andronicus** (fourteenth century), son of Joannes V; associate emperor with father, **7**, 330.
- Andronicus** (fifteenth century), son of Manuel II, and governor of Thessalonica; sells city to Venetians, **7**, 335.
- Andronicus Tarchaniotes**, nephew of Michael VIII, treachery of (1271), **7**, 313.
- Andronicus, L. Livius** (ca. 284-ca. 204 B.C.), Roman dramatic poet (Greek by birth); produces play at Rome, **5**, 358.
- Andronidas**, (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia; rule of, **4**, 540.
- Andros, Sir Edmund** (1637-1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677-1678, **23**, 31; governor of Virginia, **23**, 135; governor of Maryland, **23**, 137; governor of New York 1674-1681, **23**, 151-152; governor of New England, **23**, 156-158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, **23**, 158-159; imprisonment of, **23**, 160; release of, **23**, 160-170.
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Anne of Bohemia (1366-1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, **18**, 497; death of, **18**, 501.

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Anne of Savoy (1320-1359), empress-regent of the Eastern Empire, daughter of Amadeus V, duke of Savoy, and wife of emperor Andronicus III (1337); regency of, **7**, 328.

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- Antistia**, wife of Pompey the Great; divorced (82 B.C.), **5**, 440.
- Antistius**, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
- Antoku** (d. 1185), last emperor of Taira dynasty in Japan, **24**, 587.
- Antommarchi**, Francesco (ca. 1780-1838), an Italian surgeon, physician to Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Anton** (Karl Anton), (1811-1885), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussian statesman; forms new Prussian ministry (1858), **15**, 474.
- Antonina**, wife of Belisarius; in plot against Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77; influence of, on her husband, **7**, 89-90; intercedes for Belisarius, **7**, 417; conduct of, after death of Belisarius, **7**, 130; aids in deposing Pope Silverius, **7**, 403-404.
- Antonines**, Age of the, the period of the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (Roman emperors); review of, **6**, 305-306; **9**, 17; persecutions in, **6**, 324-328.
- Antoninus Pius** (Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius) (86-161 A.D.), emperor of Rome 138-161 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of, **6**, 290-292; **18**, 19; character of, **6**, 292-294; persecutions of Christians under, **6**, 324-325; bestows rights of Roman citizenship in Spain, **10**, 10.
- Antonio**, Dom, of Portugal (d. 1595), prior of Crato; candidate for throne of Portugal, **10**, 499, 500; defeated by duke of Alva, **10**, 501; aided by Queen Elizabeth, **10**, 502; death of, **10**, 503.
- Antonius**, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
- Antonius**, Julius, younger son of Antony, by Fulvia; death of, **6**, 118.
- Antonius**, Lucius, younger brother of Antony; as tribune of the people, **5**, 613; at battle of Mutina, **5**, 616; as consul, **5**, 625.
- Antonius**, L., Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Antonius**, Marcus (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, **5**, 464; death of, **5**, 429.
- Antony**, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Cæsar, **5**, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Cæsar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippi, **5**, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630-631; death of, **5**, 631-632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633-636.
- Antrim**, Randal M'Donnel, Earl of, Irish Catholic nobleman; raises troops in Ireland (ca. 1645), **20**, 33; marriage of, **20**, 33 note.
- Antwerp**, a seaport and chief commercial city of Belgium; plundered by Spanish troops, **10**, 243; captured by French (1701), **20**, 460; taken by French under Marshal Saxe (1746), **12**, 42; and "Spanish Fury," **13**, 471; sieges of (1584-1585), **13**, 511-513; (1792), **14**, 15; (1830), **14**, 53; (1832), **14**, 55; **15**, 63.
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- Anunit**, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 342.
- Anytus** (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian; in exile, **4**, 20; accuser of Socrates, **4**, 37.
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- Apelles** (ca. 350-ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, **4**, 260-261.
- Apepa I** (Apophis), Hyksos king of Egypt (XVth dynasty), **1**, 122, 124.
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- Apion**, Ptolemy (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117-96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, **4**, 575.
- Apis**, the Bull of Memphis, worshipped by ancient Egyptians; worship of, introduced, **1**, 91; tombs at Memphis, **1**, 153; legends of, **1**, 193; funeral steles of, **1**, 193-194; identified with Osiris, **1**, 232; called Epaphus, **1**, 233; worship of, **1**, 231, 232-236, 285; feast of, **1**, 232; temple of, **1**, 233; hieroglyphic name, **1**, 233; Strabo describes, **1**, 236; Cambyses and, **2**, 603, 604; honoured by Alexander, **4**, 315; Cæsar and, **6**, 44; Galba and, **6**, 248.

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Araric, king of the Goths (fourth century A.D.); invades Mæsia, **6**, 463-464.

Aratus of Sicyon (271-213 B.C.), Greek statesman and soldier; expels Macedonians from Corinth, **4**, 461; influences Sicyon to join Achaean League, **4**, 518-519; Achaean League under control of, **4**, 520-521; captures citadel of Corinth, **4**, 521-522; war of, with Sparta, **4**, 523-524; asks aid of Macedonia against Sparta, **4**, 524-525; war of, with Aetolians, **4**, 526-528; death of, **4**, 528.

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 Argonauts, Greek legendary heroes, **3**, 73-76, 105, 108.
 Argos, a city in Argolis, Greece; mines of, **3**, 31, 37; war of, with Thebes, **3**, 72; government of, **3**, 182-183; rivalry of, with Sparta, **3**, 587-588; **4**, 66; in Corinthian war, **4**, 104-115; surrendered to Ptolemy, **4**, 446; joins Athenian alliance, **4**, 464; conquered by Cassander, **4**, 491.
 Argout, Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Count d' (1782-1858), French politician and financier; member of the Soult ministry, **13**, 62.
 Argun, Mongol khan of Persia 1284-1291; corresponds with pope, **24**, 301.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of (d. 1558); supports Reformation, **19**, 284.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of (d. 1573); assumes government of Scotland, **19**, 341.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of (beheaded 1661); on side of Covenanters in Civil War in Scotland, **20**, 34; leads Whiggamore raid, **20**, 67;

Harmodius; conspiracy of, to kill ruling tyrant (514 B.C.), **3**, 231-232, 272.

Aristomenes (seventh century B.C.), a Messenian national hero; confusion in history concerning, **3**, 143; in second Messenian war, **3**, 117-148; venerated by Greeks, **3**, 413; **4**, 175.

Aristomenes, an Acanthian; guardian of Ptolemy Epiphanes (ca. 200 B.C.), **4**, 573.

Ariston, Macedonian soldier; captain of light horse at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 321, 325, 326.

Aristonice, Delphian priestess and oracle, **3**, 309-310.

Aristonicus, a natural son of Eumenes II, of Pergamas; defeats and captures P. Licinius Crassus (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.

Aristonous, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdiccas (323 B.C.), **4**, 423, 424, 428.

Aristophanes (ca. 444-ca. 380 B.C.), the greatest of Greek comic poets; main treatment of, **4**, 27-30; assails Euripides, **4**, 30-32; satirises Socrates, **4**, 35-36.

Aristoteles, one of thirty tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.); **3**, 611; **4**, 2, 5.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), Greek philosopher; as tutor of Alexander the Great, **4**, 260-262, 264; character and influence of, **4**, 599; works of, destroyed at Constantinople (1453), **7**, 351.

Aristotimus (third century B.C.), tyrant of Elis; overthrow of, **4**, 460, 518.

Arius (ca. 256-336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, which see.

Ariwald (Ariouald), king of Lombards 621-636 A.D., **7**, 445.

Arizona, a territory of the United States of America; acquired from Mexico (1848), **23**, 376; enlarged by Gadsden purchase (1854), **23**, 392.

Arka or **Arkali**, see **Acre**.

Arkansas, one of the United States of America; admission of, to Union (1836), **23**, 362; secession of (1861), **23**, 410; re-admission of, to Union (1868), **23**, 464.

Arkansas River Expedition, in American Civil War (1863), **23**, 440.

Arkinholm, battle of, (1455), **21**, 186.

Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732-1792), English inventor; effect of inventions of, **21**, 481.

Arkona, siege of (1168), **16**, 151.

Arlads, Mongol clan; recognise Jenghiz Khan as emperor, **24**, 275; rulers in Jagatai, **24**, 295.

Arles, a city in France; council of (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Arles, kingdom of, see also **Burgundy**, *Cis-jurane* and *Arles*.

Arlete (Harlotta, Herleva) (eleventh century A.D.), mother of William the Conqueror, **18**, 135-136.

Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618-1685), English politician and diplomatist; together with Lord Culpeper receives grant of colony of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126.

Armada, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain

against England (1588); from Spanish standpoint, **10**, 244-246; share of Netherlands in, **13**, 524 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389-402.

Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count d' (d. 1418), leads party of Armagnacs against Burgundians, **11**, 167-169; gains control of Paris, **11**, 174; murder of, **11**, 175.

Armagnac, Count Jacques d', see **Nemours**.

Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.

Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420-1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.

Armagnacs, The, (1) Orleanist party; opposed to house of Burgundy, **11**, 167-169; massacre of (1418), **11**, 174-175; (2) Bands of lawless mercenaries chiefly from county of Armagnac; at siege of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198; sent to aid Emperor Frederick III against Swiss (1444), **16**, 591.

Armagnac War, the contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of Frederick III and the Swiss (1444), **16**, 591-592.

Armand, duke of Richelieu; see **Richelieu**.

Armansperg, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787-1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.

Armed neutrality, The, a union of the powers against England (1780); adherents to, **12**, 510; **17**, 438-440.

Armenia, former kingdom in Asia Minor; history of, in outline, **2**, 388-389, 420; **8**, 41-46; under Persian rule, **2**, 606, 609, 613, 629; war of, with Rome, **5**, 469-475; war with Mithridates, **5**, 508; under Tiridates, **6**, 31, 274; Corbulo in, **6**, 31, 186-187; invaded by Alani, **6**, 243; under kings installed by Antoninus Pius, **6**, 290; Alexander Severus in, **6**, 402; in middle fifth century, **7**, 121; Roman intervention in (114-166 A.D.), **8**, 72 seq.; attitude of inhabitants in Roman-Persian war, **8**, 82; divided between Rome and Persia (390 A.D.), **8**, 83; becomes Persian province, **8**, 84; cause of war between Rome and Persia under Chosroes I, **8**, 90; see also **Urartu**.

Armenians, racial origin of, **4**, 588; conflict of, with Ottomans (sixteenth century), **24**, 345; desire independence, **24**, 434; in Persia, become subject to Russia (1828), **24**, 493.

Armenoids, see **Alarodians**.

Armentières, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99-100.

Armfeld or **Armfelt**, Gustav Mauritz (1757-1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.

Arminianism, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554-555; opposed to Calvinism in England, **19**, 558-559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798-1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, **15**, 416.

Arnoldists, followers of Arnold of Brescia, **13**, 376.

Arnolfo of Cambio (ca. 1232-1300), Tuscan architect and sculptor, **9**, 207.

Arnulf (ca. 850-899), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; accession and early campaigns of, **7**, 589-591; invades Italy, **7**, 591-592; death of, **7**, 592; cedes part of Netherlands to Gerulf, **13**, 285.

Arnulf the Bad, (d. 937) duke of Bavaria; son of Duke Liutpold, **7**, 595; maintains independence against Conrad I, **7**, 597-598; concludes treaty with Henry I, **7**, 599; at coronation of Otto, **7**, 609.

Aroald, king of Lombards 624-636 A.D., see **Ariwald**.

Arouet, see **Voltaire**.

Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

Arques, siege of (1590), **11**, 297.

Arran, earls of; see **Hamilton, James**, and **Stuart, James**.

Arras, city in France; investment of (1414), **11**, 169; drives out French garrison (1493), **11**, 287; siege of (1654), **11**, 516.

Arras, Treaties of; between Armagnacs and Burgundians (1414), **11**, 169; between Charles VII of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy (1435), **11**, 222-224, **13**, 353; between Louis XI and Maximilian I (1482), **11**, 272; **14**, 222.

Arrhidæus, general of Alexander; conducts Alexander's funeral, **4**, 430; regent for Alexander's sons (321 B.C.), **4**, 564.

Arrhidæus, king of Macedonia, see **Philip III**.

Arribas, see **Arymbas I**.

Arrow-Head Script, see **Writing**.

Arsaces I, ancestor of Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids (third century B.C.); Justin's account of, **8**, 49-50; modern account of, **8**, 54.

Arsaces (II) Tiridates (d. ca. 210 B.C.), Parthian king; reign of, **8**, 50, 54-56.

Arsaces III (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211-191 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 56-57.

Arsaces IV (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191-176 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 57.

Arsaces V (or IV), Phraates I, Parthian king 176-ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 57.

Arsaces VI (or V), Mithridates, Parthian king 171-ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 51, 57-59.

Arsaces VII (or VI), Phraates II, Parthian king 138-128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 60-61.

Arsaces VIII (or VII), Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61-62.

Arsaces IX (or VIII), Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128-88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, **8**, 51, 62; death of, **8**, 52, 62.

Arsaces X (or IX), Artabanus III (or II), Parthian king ca. 88 B.C.; last Parthian ruler to be called king of kings, **8**, 62.

Arsaces (XI) Sinatruces, Parthian king 77 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 62.

Arsaces XII, Phraates III, Parthian king 70-57 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **8**, 52-53, 62-63; alliance of, with Rome, **5**, 472; war of, with Tigranes of Armenia, **5**, 473; **8**, 62.

Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Armenia, **5**, 508 note; banished, **8**, 51; death of, **8**, 52.

Arsaces XIV, Orodes or Hyrodes I, Parthian king 57-37 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51-52, 63-68; Romans defeated at Carrhæ during reign of, **5**, 509-511; **8**, 63-67.

Arsaces XV, Phraates IV, Parthian king 37-32 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 68-69.

Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces, Parthian king 2 B.C.-4 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, **6**, 119; **8**, 70; driven to Rome, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XVII, Orodes II, Parthian king 4-ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XVIII, Vonones I, Parthian king ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III, Parthian king ca. 11-ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 130, 139; **8**, 70.

Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41-51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70-71.

Arsaces (XXI) Bardanes or Vardanes, Parthian king ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.

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Arsaces (XXIV) Pacorus, Parthian king 78-110 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71-72.

Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110-ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 274-275; **8**, 72-73.

Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II, Parthian king 78-148 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71, 73.

Arsaces XXVIII, Vologases III, Parthian king ca. 148-191 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 73-74.

Arsaces XXIX, Vologases IV, Parthian king 191-209 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 74.

Arsaces XXX, Vologases V, Parthian king 209-227 (?) A.D.; reign of, **8**, 74-75.

Arsaces XXXI, Artabanus IV, Parthian king 213-224 or 227 A.D.; wars of, with Romans, **6**, 393, 394; **8**, 74-75; defeated by Ardashir, **6**, 401; **8**, 77; disputes throne with Vologases V, **8**, 74.

Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), **6**, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, **8**, 82.

Arsacides, dynasty of Parthian kings; duration of power, **7**, 225; see **Arsaces**.

Arsames or Arsamis, father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius, **2**, 590, 594, 613; **3**, 289.

Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), **2**, 626.

Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

Artabazus (ca. 362-328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626-627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.

Artabazus, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.

Artapates (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.

Artaphernes, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.

Artaphernes, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.

Artaphernes, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.

Artavasdes I, king of Armenia 56-34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.

Artavasdes III, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.

Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.

Artavastes, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.

Artaxerxes I, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465-425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615-618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.

Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405-361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619-626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49-50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53-59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621-622; **4**, 133-135.

Artaxerxes III, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359-338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626-630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626-629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 292-294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, **2**, 294, 630.

Artaxerxes IV, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.

Artaxerxes, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see **Ardashir I**.

Artaxis or Artaxes I, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.

Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34-20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.

Artayctes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Cherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.

Artayntes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377-378.

Artebrians, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.

Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Caesar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.

Artemisia, (fifth century, B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 347-348; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 304, 340-341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352-350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.

Artemius, see **Anastasius II**.

Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-334.

Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.

Artenay, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.

Artevelde, Jacob van (ca. 1300-1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457-458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.

Artevelde, Philip van (ca. 1340-1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.

Arthur, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40-41.

Arthur (1187-1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 320 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.

Arthur (1486-1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830-1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.

Arthur, Sir George (1784-1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.

Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286-287.

Articles, Six, see **Six Articles**.

Artigas, José (1755-1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.

Artillery, see **Arms, Armour**.

Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 406.

Artois, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.

Artois, counts of, see **Robert I and II**, counts of Artois, and **Charles X**, king of France.

Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.

Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.

Ashtaroth, see Astarte.

Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.

Ashtoreth, see Astarte.

Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.

Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.

Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardinian tribe, **2**, 425.

Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.

Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.

Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.

Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.

Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.

Askalonians, see Philistines.

Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.

Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.

Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.

Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.

Asmonæans, see Maccabees.

Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.

Asnapper, see Assurbanapal.

Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474-475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.

Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.

Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.

Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.

Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462-463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.

Aspasians (Hippasians), ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.

Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.

Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.

Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, **14**, 614.

Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.

Asquith, Herbert H., British statesman; Chancellor of Exchequer (1905), **21**, 663; at Colonial Conference, 669.

As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., **8**, 197.

Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738-1760), French soldier; death of, **12**, 79.

Assassination Plot, a conspiracy against the life of William III of England (1696); story of, **20**, 453-455.

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Alcibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24.

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Alexander, king of Servia (June 11th, 1903), **2**, 205.

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Beaton, Cardinal (May 29th, 1546), **21**, 242-243.

Becket, Thomas à (Dec. 29th, 1170), **18**, 275-277.

Berri, Duke de (Feb. 13th, 1820), **13**, 24.

Bobrikov, governor of Finland (June 15th, 1904), **17**, 625.

Buckingham, Duke of (Aug. 23rd, 1628), **19**, 555-556.

Cæsar, Julius (44 B.C.), **5**, 581-583.

Canovas, premier of Spain (April 22nd, 1897), **10**, 419.

Carnot, president of France (June 24th, 1804), **13**, 195.

Cavendish, Lord Frederick, and T. H. Burke (Phoenix Park murders), (May 6th, 1882), **21**, 645.

Coligny, Admiral Gaspard de (Aug. 24th, 1572), **11**, 374-375.

Darnley (Feb. 10th, 1567), **19**, 305-306.

Edward V, king of England (1483), **18**, 615-616.

Elizabeth, empress of Austria (Sept. 10th, 1898), **15**, 81.

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Guise, Henry, Duke of (December 23d, 1588), **11**, 390-391.

Gustavus III, king of Sweden (Mar. 16th, 1792), **16**, 409.

Henry III, king of France (August 1st, 1589), **11**, 393-394.

Henry IV, king of France (May 14th, 1610), **11**, 416.

Hipparchus (514 B.C.), **3**, 231-233.

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Astarte (*Ashtoreth* or *Ashtaroth*), Semitic deity; Phœnician worship of, 2, 266, 350, 352; Hittite representations of, 2, 396; cult of, in Lydia, 2, 424; Israelites worship, 2, 71; compared to Istar, 2, 396; identified with Aphrodite, 2, 350.

Astarte (*Abdastarte II*), king of Tyre 908-898 B.C.; co-ruler with *Metuastarte*, 2, 283.

Aster, Ernst Ludwig von (1778-1855), German military engineer and soldier; urges king to break with France, 15, 310; enters Prussian service, 15, 312.

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Astrakhan, capital of government of Astrakhan, Russia; siege of, 24, 367.

Astrid (tenth century), Scandinavian queen; wife of Tryggve and mother of Olaf, 16, 56, 62.

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- Barre**, Antoine le Fèvre de la (1605-1688), French general and author; invades country of Five Nations, **23**, 156.
- Barré**, Isaac (1726-1802), British soldier and politician; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; adjutant-general of Wolfe's army in French and Indian War, **23**, 217; speech in British parliament against Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
- Barrère** (Barère) de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755-1841), French lawyer, politician, and agitator; deputy to convention of 1792, **12**, 281, 292; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 338, 341; denounces Lyons, **12**, 369; denounces Toulon, **12**, 374; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; tried and transported, **12**, 393.
- Barricades**, Days of the, in French history a name given to several insurrections in Paris; (1588), **11**, 388; (1648), **11**, 500-501; (1830), **13**, 45-46; (1848), **13**, 101-102.
- Barrier Treaty**, a treaty concluded between Austria, England and the Netherlands (1715), **13**, 652; English policy, concerning, **14**, 417; provisions of, **14**, 418; arouses consternation among the Dutch, **14**, 419.
- Barrios**, Gerardo (ca. 1810-1865), a Central American general; death of, **23**, 651.
- Barrios**, Justo Rufino (1834-1886), statesman of Guatemala; attempts confederation of Central American states, **23**, 651.
- Barrois**, battle of (1037), **11**, 26.
- Barron**, James (1760-1851), American naval officer; commands *Chesapeake* in fight with *Leopard*, **23**, 322.
- Barrot**, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, **13**, 66; conducts legislative debates, **13**, 104.
- Barrow**, Isaac (1630-1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316.

- Barry** (Barri), Gerald; see Giraldu Cambrensis.
- Barry**, Jeanne Bécu, Countess du, also known as Marie Jeanne Gomar de Vaubernier (1746-1793); life of, **12**, 92-93; confined in a convent by Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125; execution, **12**, 327.
- Barry**, John (1745-1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, **23**, 272.
- Barsine**, see Statira.
- Bart** (Barth or Baert), Jean (1651-1702), French naval hero; successes of, against English and Dutch, **11**, 607; **13**, 644.
- Bartenstein**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Prussia and Russia (1807), **17**, 453.
- Barthélemy**, François, Marquis de (1747-1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), **12**, 387; **15**, 274-278; elected to Directory, **12**, 445; arrested, **12**, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, **12**, 527.
- Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire**, Jules (1805-1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, **13**, 106.
- Bartholomew**, Saint, Massacre of, see St. Bartholomew.
- Bartholomew**, see Partholan.
- Bartholmey**, Peter, French priest; finds holy lance at Antioch (1098), **8**, 349-350.
- Barton**, Andrew (d. 1511), Scotch naval commander; career and death of, **19**, 59; **21**, 206, 211-212.
- Barton**, Sir Edmund (1849-), Australian statesman; becomes first premier of the Australian Commonwealth (1901), **22**, 258.
- Barton**, Elizabeth (1506-1534), English impostor, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, **19**, 145-146.
- Barton**, John, Scotch naval commander; captured by Portuguese (1507), **21**, 211.
- Barton**, William (1748-1831), American soldier; captures General Prescott (1777), **23**, 262.
- Bärwalde**, Treaty of, see Berwald.
- Basedow**, Johann Berend (1723-1790), German teacher and reformer; becomes teacher in Danish academy, **16**, 413.
- Basel**, see Bâle.
- Basha**, see Balcha.
- Bashaba**, see Great Bashaba.
- Basil I** (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 867-886, surnamed "the Macedonian"; reign of, **7**, 225-227; **8**, 570.
- Basil II** (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 976-1025; surnamed "the Slayer of Bulgarians"; career of, **7**, 230, 234, 243-248, 250; **24**, 167.
- Basil the Wolf**, see Vasilje Lupul.
- Basiliscus**, Jacob, usurps throne of Moldavia (1561) **24**, 137.
- Basiliscus**, emperor of the East 475-477 A.D.; career of, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.
- Basilus**, Lucius Minucius, Roman soldier; conspires against Caesar, **5**, 580, 584.
- Basing**, battle of (871), **18**, 73.

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 Bayazid I (Bajazet), "Yilderim" (1347-1403), sultan of Turkey 1389-1403; main treatment of, **24**, 319-320; conquers Asiatic provinces, **2**, 378; relations with Manuel II, **7**, 331-333; at war with Sigismund of Hungary, **7**, 331-332; **13**, 352; **24**, 319-320; introduces feudal system into Greece, **24**, 225; conquered by Timur at Angora, **2**, 378; **7**, 333; **24**, 319.
 Bayazid II (Bajazet) (1447-1512), sultan of Turkey 1481-1512; reign of, **24**, 337; at war with Venice, **9**, 425; relations to Moldavia, **24**, 135.

- Lancaster) (1389-1435), son of Henry IV of England; regent in France, **11**, 187, 188; **18**, 546; marriage, **11**, 221; contends against Charles VII, **18**, 547; quarrels with Burgundy, **18**, 551.
- Bedford, Jasper Tudor, Duke of, see Tudor.
- Bedford, Earls and Dukes of, see Russell.
- Bedford, battle of (571), **18**, 42.
- Bedingfield, Henry, as jailer of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 243, 245, 271.
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- Bedr, battle of (621), **8**, 12, 120.
- Bedriacum (Cremona), battle of (69 A.D.), **6**, 227.
- Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887), American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.
- Beecher's Bibles, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.
- Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770-1827), German musical composer, **15**, 360.
- Begga, mother of Pepin of Heristal, **7**, 482.
- Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.
- Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428-429.
- Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436-1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.
- Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623-625; translation, **2**, 613-614.
- Behring Sea Fisheries; arbitration of United States rights in, **23**, 482.
- Béhuchet, Nicholas, commands French fleet at Sluys (1340), **11**, 104-106.
- Beilan, battle of (1832), **24**, 452.
- Beiling, Arnold, Dutch burgher; execution of (1425), **13**, 345.
- Beirut (Bairut, Beyrout, ancient Berytus), seaport in Syria; Phœnician town, **2**, 172, 250; school of law at, **2**, 303; held by crusaders, **2**, 304; taken by Anglo-Austrian fleet, **24**, 454.
- Beit, Alfred (1853-), South African capitalist and mine owner; in Jameson raid conspiracy (1895), **22**, 297.
- Bekker, Balthazar, Dutch writer (1634-1698), **13**, 595.
- Bektish Khan, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), **24**, 380.
- Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, **1**, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, **1**, 313, 314, 316, 317; **2**, 350; chief god of Nippur, **1**, 351, 521; see also Marduk.
- Belbasha (Enbasha), king of the Gambuli (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 422, 429.
- Belcher, Jonathan (1681-1757), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 195; consulted concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 201.
- Belcredi, Richard, Count von (1823-), Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 20, 21, 30, 32.
- Beldenack, Jöns, in carnage of Stockholm, (1520), **16**, 231, 233.
- Belej ben Beshar, emir of Cordova (742 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, **8**, 200.
- Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596-598.
- Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), **13**, 170-171.
- Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515-516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.
- Belgium, early history (51 B.C.-1384), **13**, 306-330; separation from Holland as the "Spanish Netherlands" (1579), **13**, 472-476; literature **13**, 592; art **13**, 598; later history (1648-1902), **14**, 28-58; united with Holland (1814), **14**, 28; in last war with Napoleon, **14**, 29; the battle-ground of Europe, **14**, 33; becomes "Austrian Netherlands," **14**, 38; spoliation and ruin of, **14**, 39; and the War of the Austrian Succession, **14**, 40; under Maria Theresa, **14**, 42; under Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 43; and Brabantine Revolution (1787-1789), **14**, 44; and French Revolution, **14**, 46; united with Holland, **14**, 47; history (1815-1830), **14**, 48-53; secures independence, **14**, 53-54; reign of Leopold I (1831-1865), **14**, 54-55; Leopold II and the Socialist advance (1865-1902), **14**, 56-58; bibliography, **14**, 71; chronology, **14**, 75.
- Belgrade, sieges of (1456), **24**, 330; (1521), **24**, 343; (1688), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399; (1717), **14**, 421; **24**, 406; (1789), **14**, 487; **24**, 422; (1806), **24**, 199.
- Belgrade, Treaty of (1739), **24**, 146, 410.
- Belhaven, Lord (early eighteenth century); speaks against union of England and Scotland, **21**, 321.
- Bel-ibni, king of Babylon, **1**, 406, 407, 410.
- Belisarius (ca. 505-565), the greatest general of the Byzantine Empire; youth of, **7**, 89; quells revolt in Constantinople, **7**, 73; invades Africa, **7**, 90-96; triumphal entry into Constantinople, **7**, 97; relations

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Bennet, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
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politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
Bentinck, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
Bentioigna, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
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Berengaria or Berenguela (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
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- Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von** (1735-1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.
- Bernstorff, Christian Günther** (1769-1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.
- Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von** (1712-1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.
- Beroldingen of Uri** (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.
- Berosus** (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.
- Berri, Duchess de** (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798-1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.
- Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de** (1778-1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.
- Berri, Jean de France, Duke de** (1310-1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.
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- Bersærkers**, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.
- Bert, Paul** (1883-1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.
- Bertha**, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.
- Bertha**, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.
- Bertha or Irene**, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.
- Bertha** (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.
- Bertha** (tenth century), wife of Frelhanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.
- Berthelier, Philibert** (1470-1510), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.
- Berthier, Alexandre**, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753-1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.
- Berthold**, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597-598.
- Berthold**, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.
- Berthold von Arach**, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.
- Berthold**, elector of Mainz (1442-1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.
- Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count** (1748-1822), French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.
- Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby** (1555-1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.
- Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey** (1572-1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.
- Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon** (1740-1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Berton, Jean Baptiste** (1769-1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.
- Betrada**, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.
- Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien** (1773-1844), French general; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Bertrand de Poiet** (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.
- Bertrand le Blas**, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.
- Bertrando di Deux** (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.
- Beruth**, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 349.
- Berwald**, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.
- Berwick**, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.
- Berwick, Duke of**; see Fitzjames.
- Berwick, Pacification of**, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.
- Berytus**, see Beirut.
- Bes**, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.
- Besançon** (Latin Vesontio), French town; Caesar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.
- Besenval, Pierre Victor, Baron de** (1722-1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.
- Besher ben Merwan** (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.
- Beshir Shehaab**, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.
- Besieda**, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.
- Besme or Bême** (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750-1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798-1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335-337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842-), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894-1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812-1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipzig, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochinchina; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine** (1680-1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245-1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747-1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494?-1575), "Sappho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **8**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **18**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820-), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billaud-Varennnes, Jean Nicolas** (1756-1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338-339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights**, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361-366.
- Bindoes or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91-92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528-1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507-1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813-1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284-1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210-1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget**, Saint (ca. 1302-1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197-198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birkerett**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Clipping, **16**, 175.
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- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652-653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron** (1524-1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747-1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562-1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690-1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Birrell, Augustine**, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann**, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisunus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von** (1815-1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

- Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (1811-1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.
- Blanca** (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.
- Blanchard, Alain** (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.
- Blanche of Bourbon** (ca. 1338-1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.
- Blanche of Castile** (1187-1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226-1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.
- Blanche Nef**, see **White Ship**.
- Blanckenberg, Moritz von** (1815-1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.
- Blancménéil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de** (1618-1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.
- Blanco, Guzman**, see **Guzman Blanco**.
- Blanco, Ramon** (1832-), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.
- Blancos or Blanquillos**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617-618.
- Bland, Richard Parks** (1835-1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.
- Blanquetaque**, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.
- Blanqui, Louis Auguste** (1805-1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96-98.
- Blas, Bertrand le**, see **Bertrand le Blas**.
- Blasendorf, Assembly of** (1848), **14**, 637.
- Bleda**, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.
- Blehr, Otto Albert**, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.
- Blémyes**, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.
- Bléneau**, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.
- Blenheim or Höchstädt**, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.
- Bligh, William** (1754-1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
- Blignières**, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.
- Blind Harry**, see **Henry the Minstrel**.
- Block, Adrian**, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.
- Blockhouse System** (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900-1901), **22**, 315-316.
- Bloemfontein**, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.
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- Blois, Treaty of** (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
- Blois, Mlle. de**, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.
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- Blomberg, Barbara** (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.
- Blood, Thomas**, "Colonel" (1618-1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.
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- Bloody Assizes**, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.
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- Blount, James H.** (1836-1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.
- Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von** (1742-1819), Prussian field-marshal; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipsic (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.
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- Blum, Robert** (1807-1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.
- Blumenau**, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1806), **15**, 493.
- Blunt, Sir Walter** (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
- Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar** (1808-1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.
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- Bo**, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.
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- Boadicea** (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190-192; **18**, 14-15.
- Bobadilla, Francisco de** (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.
- Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich** (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.
- Boccaccio, Giovanni** (1313-1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.
- Boccanera, Simone** (1300-1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.
- Bocche di Cattaro**, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.
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- Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de** (1592-1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de** (1756-1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392-396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
- Bokhara**, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600-601; see also Transoxania.
- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
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- Boleslaw II, "the Bold,"** king of Poland 1058-1082; reign of, **24**, 16-19.
- Boleslaw III, "the Wry-mouthed,"** king of Poland 1102-1139; reign of, **24**, 23-27.
- Boleslaw IV**, king of Poland 1146-1173; reign of, **24**, 27-29.
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- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount** (1678-1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508-509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509-510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.
- Bolingbroke, Roger** (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
- Bolivar, Simon** (1783-1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583-584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
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- Bona of Savoy**, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
- Bonagrata**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
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- Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (1803-1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.
- Bonaparte, Jerome** (1784-1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.
- Bonaparte, Joseph** (1768-1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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- Borda, president of Uruguay 1894-1897; events of his administration, **23**, 619.
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- Borrero, Antonio, elected president of Ecuador (1875), **23**, 615.
- Borromeo, Count Carlo (1538-1584), Italian prelate; religious zeal of, **9**, 473; establishes Jesuits at Lucerne, **16**, 641.
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- Borselen, Wolfart van (thirteenth century), governor of Holland; abducts John I, **13**, 304-305.
- Borshpeni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
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- Borziui (ninth century) prince of Bohemia; dethroned, **7**, 590.
- Boscawen, Edward (1711-1761), English admiral; besieges Pondicherry, **12**, 47; gives battle to La Clue, **12**, 77; takes Cape Breton Island, **20**, 588; consults concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; at siege of Louisburg, **23**, 215; defeats French at Lagos Bay, **20**, 588-589.
- Bose, Julius Friedrich Wilhelm von (1809-1894), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 493.
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- Boson (d. 887), count or duke of Provence; founds kingdom of Lower Burgundy, **7**, 585, 589; **13**, 350; ally of Bernhard, count of Auvergne, **11**, 7.
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- Bossu, Maximilian, Count (d. 1578), Dutch admiral, stadholder of Holland and Zeeland; at taking of Briel (1572), **13**, 429; capture of, **13**, 439.
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Bructeri, German tribe, ultimately merged in Franks; wars with Romans, **6**, 60, 64, 66, 71; **7**, 463; join confederation of Franks, **7**, 458.
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 Brunisand de Foix (fourteenth century), countess of Talleyrand-Périgord; relations of, with Clement V, **8**, 626.
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 Bruno, Giordano (ca. 1548-1600), Italian philosopher; burned, **9**, 483.
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Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440-1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **18**, 615; death of **18**, 617.

Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823—), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

Buczacz, a city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary; Peace of (1672), **24**, 59, 388.

Buda (Budapest since 1872), the capital of Hungary; sieges of (1684), **14**, 398; (1686), **14**, 398; **24**, 391; (1807), **14**, 553; (1849), **14**, 655.

Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von (1672-1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.

Buddha (ca. 562 B.C.—ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535-545.

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Buell, Don Carlos (1818-1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded; **23**, 434.

Buena Vista, a settlement in northeastern Mexico, near the Rio Grande; battle of (1847), **23**, 372, 625.

Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina; settlement of (1535), **23**, 567, 568; battle of (1806), **23**, 579; siege of (1807), **23**, 579; becomes the seat of government in Argentina (1816), **23**, 592, 616.

Buffalo, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.

Buffon, Countess de; relations with the duke of Orleans (1789), **12**, 159.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de (1707-1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.

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Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d'Isly (1784-1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.

Bugenhagen, Johann, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485-1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263-265.

Buhl, Mattis am, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaise at Nâfels (1388), **16**, 577.

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Bukharest, see Bucharest.

Bukowina, duchy of Austria-Hungary; conquered from Turkey (1775), **24**, 147, 421.

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Bulgaroctonus, "Slayer of the Bulgarians." see Basil II.

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Bulgars, a people of Finnic stock, who appeared on the lower Danube coming from southeastern Russia, about the close of the fifth century A.D.; first appearance of, in history, **7**, 429; character, early history, and customs of, **7**, 116-117, 189; invade Eastern Empire, **7**, 118, 127-128, 212, 214, 291-296; first appearance of, on Danube (678-680), **24**, 129; relation of, to Slavs, **24**, 159.

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Bull, Stephen (fifteenth century), London merchant; privateering ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.

Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839-), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.

Bullock, William (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.

Bull Run (Manassas); first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

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Bulnes, Manuel (1799-1860), Chilean general and statesman; president of Chili (1841-1851), **23**, 610.

Bülów, Bernhard, Count von (1849-), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

Bülów, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 610; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

Bulverheethe (Bulverhithes), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

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Burgundy, Philip, bastard of, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), **13**, 368.

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Burhanpur, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), **22**, 121.

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Burke, Edmund (1729-1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 606; speech on conciliation with America, **20**, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, **20**, 633-634; in Rockingham ministry, **20**, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, **20**, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, **20**, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, **20**, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, **20**, 651; **21**, 452; separates from whig party, **20**, 652.

Burkersdorf, a village in Prussian Saxony; battle of (1762), **15**, 223.

Burkhardt, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), **16**, 537.

Burkes, The; rebellion of, in Ireland (sixteenth century), **19**, 422.

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Burley, Simon (1336-1388), English nobleman; peasants of Kent rise against, **18**, 489.

Burlingame, Anson (1820-1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), **23**, 397.

Burma (Burmah), a former kingdom of Asia, now a part of the British Empire; conquest of, by British (1824-1826), **22**, 133; second war with England (1852), **22**, 160-161; third war with England (1885), **22**, 218; development of British sovereignty in (1885-1894), **24**, 557; China recognises British sovereignty in (1886), **24**, 560.

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Burnel, Robert (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, **18**, 394 note.

Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805-1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, **22**, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, **22**, 141.

Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, **20**, 423.

Burnet, William (1688-1729), American colonial governor: colonial governor of New York 1720-1728; establishes fur-

trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), **23**, 88; treaty of, with Indians, **23**, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), **23**, 166; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 195.

Burnouf, Emile Louis (1821-), French archaeologist and Orientalist; restores old Persian language, **1**, 624.

Burns, Robert (1759-1796), Scotch lyric poet, **21**, 327.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824-1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), **23**, 423; takes possession of Newbern (1862), **23**, 423; at battle of Antietam (1862), **23**, 433; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

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Burren Sunker, an Indian social class, **2**, 514; see also Castes in India.

Burrhus (Burrus), Afranius (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, **6**, 177, 179, 181-185; death of, **6**, 191.

Bursche, Von dem, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.

Burte-Tchene (gray wolf), legendary ancestor of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 262.

Burton, Henry (1578-1618) English Puritan; persecuted (1637), **19**, 571-572; freed from imprisonment, **19**, 583.

Burton, James, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, **20**, 380-381.

Burtzes (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), **7**, 232, 241.

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Buscarelli, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1280), **24**, 301.

Buschiri bin Salim (1834-1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888-1889), **15**, 555-556.

Buserut Gunze, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), **22**, 185.

Busiris, mythological ruler of Egypt, **1**, 282.

Busnah, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1810), **13**, 43.

Bussy (Bussy-Castelnau), Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of (1718-1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, **12**, 47.

Bustamente, Anastasio (1780-1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, **23**, 624; becomes acting president, **23**, 624; at war with Santa Anna, **23**, 624; becomes president again, **23**, 624-625; in Colombia, **23**, 588.

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- Cabal**, Conway, see Conway.
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Cabochians, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.
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Cabot, John (1450-1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **19**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.
Cabot, Sebastian (1477-1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455-457.
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Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.
Cacama, king of Tezcucó 1516-1520, **23**, 507.
Caceres, Andrés Avelino (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.
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Cadmaño, José Maria Placido, provisional president of Ecuador 1882, **23**, 615.
Cadmea, citadel of Thebes in Boeotia; seized by Spartans (383 B.C.), **4**, 130.
Cadmeans, ancient inhabitants of Boeotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.
Cadmus, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107-108, 114.
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- Cadoudal**, George (1771-1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533-535.
Cadusians, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.
Cadys, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.
Cæcina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.
Cædmon (d. ca. 680 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon poet; origin in Northumbria, **21**, 11.
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Caen, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.
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Cæpio, Cn. Servilius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; in First Punic War, **5**, 226; in Second Punic War, **5**, 250, 252.
Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.
Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul; captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.
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Cæsar, Caius (20 B.C.-4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117-119.
Cæsar, Caius Julius (100-44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477-480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494-497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501-504; campaigns of--in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514-527; **18**, 1-12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8-9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530-531--; war with Pompey, **5**, 528-543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576-577; **5**, 546-551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554-558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560-587; reforms of, **5**, 572-575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 575-578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582-587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588-608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592-593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610-611.
Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

Calixtines or Utraquists, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, 14, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, 14, 217.

Calixtus I (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, 8, 503.

Calixtus II or Callistus (Guido of Burgundy), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, 7, 658; 8, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, 8, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, 11, 32.

Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia) (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, 8, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, 11, 219.

Callaicus, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see Brutus.

Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria (1750–1820), Spanish general: defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, 23, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, 23, 622.

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Callias, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), 4, 150, 151.

Callicrates (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, 4, 540.

Callicrates (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, 3, 230.

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Callières Bonnevue, Louis Hector (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, 23, 51.

Callimachus (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, 3, 482, 544.

Callimachus, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), 3, 239, 242, 272–276.

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Callippus, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), 4, 206.

Callisthenes (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, 4, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, 4, 352–354.

Callistratus, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, 4, 142, 148, 151, 188.

Callistus (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, 7, 450.

Callistus, see Calixtus.

Callixenus (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, 3, 636–637; 4, 27.

Calmuks, see Kalmuiks.

Calocyres (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, 7, 233, 237.

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Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, 12, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, 12, 143; opposition to, 12, 144; adopts liberal plans, 12, 145; as minister of finance, 12, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, 12, 257.

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Calpurnian Law, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), 5, 374, 375.

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Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, 22, 599; judicious administration of, 22, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), 22, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, 22, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, 22, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, 22, 607.

Calvert, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), 22, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, 22, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, 22, 599; death of, 22, 599; character of, 22, 603.

Calvert, Leonard (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), 22, 600; relations with Indians, 22, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), 22, 602.

Calvin, John (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, 11, 426; at Geneva, 16, 639; banishment of, 16, 639; founds academy of Geneva, 16, 640.

Calvinus, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, 5, 377, 382.

Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), 5, 546, 547, 551.

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Camacho, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), 23, 612.

Camarilla, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, 10, 381.

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, 12, 419; made consul, 12, 404; his influence with Napoleon, 12, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, 12, 537; minister in Hundred Days, 12, 624.

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Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754–1820), French financier, 12, 311.

Cambray or Cambrai, a town in France; sieges of (1580), 13, 489; 19, 354; (1657), 11, 518; (1677), 11, 587; 13, 640.

Cambray, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), 9, 526.

Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris, Constantine (1790-1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count (1740-1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
- Cancellieri, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447-448.
- Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
- Candia, island of; see Crete.
- Candia, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
- Canglor, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can' Grande della Scala, see Scala.
- Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254-256.
- Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812-1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning, George (1770-1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524-525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonicus (ca. 1565-1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1809-1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418-419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert, François Certain (1809-1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir, Demetrius (1673-1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac, José (ca. 1775-1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478-479, 496-497.
- Cantii, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788-1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47-40; **18**, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.
- Cao, Diego, see Cam.
- Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266-268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268-270; the Afrikaner Bond (1880-1889), **22**, 270-272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273-274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274-275; the Boer War, **22**, 275-276.
- Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, George (1559-1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724-1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1756), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326-327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786-1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.

Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873-1876), **10**, 412-417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502-503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504-505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751-771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne: see Pepin.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395-397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415-417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or Carolingian ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751-987), a line of German rulers (752-911), and a line of Italian rulers (774-961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507-573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1-21;

in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574-615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390-1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276-289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (Kerman), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or Cærmarthen, Marquis of, see Danby, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831-1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269-270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

Carne, Sir Edward (d. 1561), English ambassador at Rome for Queen Mary I of England, **19**, 252, 272.

Carneiro de Campos, José Joachim, marquis of Caravelles (1768-1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

Carneiro, Leao Honorio Hermeto, marquis of Paraíba (1801-1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843-1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360, 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837-1894), grandson of the preceding; becomes president of France, **13**, 194; assassinated, **13**, 195.

Carolina Code, criminal code of Emperor Charles V, **14**, 280.

Carolina of Austria, consort of Ferdinand IV of Two Sicilies, **9**, 538.

Carolinas, see North Carolina and South Carolina.

Caroline Affair, destruction of American vessel *Caroline* (1837), **22**, 337; **23**, 367.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768-1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

Caroline Mathilda (1751-1775), queen of

- English politician and littérateur; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 595; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
- Cary, Thomas**, deputy governor of North Carolina; rebellion of (1710), **23**, 191.
- Casablanca**, fighting at (1907), **13**, 202.
- Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias**, board of trade at Seville; (1501), **23**, 569.
- Casa-al-Secco, La**, battle of (1427), **9**, 280.
- Casale**, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
- Casalishio**, battle of (1511), **9**, 431.
- Casas, Bartolomé de las** (1471-1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 510.
- Casaubon, Jourdan de Lille**, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92-93.
- Casca, Caius Servilius**, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Caesar (55 B.C.), **5**, 581.
- Casca Publius Servilius** (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 582, 585-586.
- Cascrio**, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 21th, 1894), **13**, 195.
- Casimir (I) "the Restorer"**, king of Poland 1040-1058; recall and accession of, **24**, 14; restores order in kingdom, **24**, 15; acquires Silesia and makes alliance with Hungary, **24**, 15; death and fame of, **24**, 16.
- Casimir (II) "the Just"** (1138-1194), king of Poland 1177-1194, reign of, **24**, 30.
- Casimir (III) "the Great"**, king of Poland 1333-1370; accession of, **24**, 32; legal and social reforms of, **24**, 33-34; conquests of, **24**, 36; death of, **24**, 37.
- Casimir IV**, king of Poland and Lithuania 1447-1492, **17**, 179; **24**, 42; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 43; progress in reign of, **24**, 43.
- Casimir Périer**, grandfather of Casimir-Périer, see Périer.
- Casimir-Périer, Jean Paul Pierre** (1817-), president of France 1891-1895; becomes premier, **13**, 195; elected president, **13**, 196.
- Casius, Mount**, battle of (second century B.C.), **4**, 559.
- Cass, Lewis** (1782-1866), an American statesman; democratic candidate for president (1848), **23**, 377; candidate for democratic nomination (1852), **23**, 388; secretary of state under Buchanan, **23**, 402, 412; supports Union cause after fall of Sumter, **23**, 415.
- Cassander** (ca. 354-297 B.C.), king of Macedonia; Alexander and, **4**, 390; wars of, **4**, 436-452, 490-499; kills Olympias, Roxane and Alexander the Younger, **4**, 440.
- Cassandra or Cassandra**, Greek city, founded by Cassander (316 B.C.), **4**, 412-413.
- Cassano**, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
- Cassel**, capital of Prussian province Hesse-Nassau; battles of (1071), **11**, 29; (1328), **11**, 99; (1677), **11**, 587; siege of (1702), **15**, 223.
- Cassian**, minister to the emperor Constantine; treason of (356 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Cassian Law**, a Roman balloting law, **5**, 320 note.
- Cassianus, Johannes Masiliensis** (ca. 360-ca. 448 A.D.), a theologian; and Leo the Great, **6**, 527.
- Cassibelan**, see Cassivelaunus.
- Cassini Convention**, secret treaty between Russia and China (1895), **24**, 560.
- Cassius, Avidius** (second century A.D.) Roman general; reforms of, **6**, 291, 299; revolt of, against Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 299-300.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius** (d. 42 B.C.), Roman soldier and politician; in Parthian War, **5**, 509-511; naval exploits of, **5**, 544, 545; leader in conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 581, 586; opposes public burial for Caesar, **5**, 610; delay of, in leaving Italy (44 B.C.), **5**, 614; commands in Syria and Asia Minor, **2**, 164; **5**, 621; at Philippi, **5**, 622; death, **5**, 623.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius**, Roman jurist, governor of Syria (50 A.D.); opposes Nero's extravagance, **6**, 186.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius**, Roman tribune of the plebs (137 B.C.); proposes law for secret balloting, **5**, 119.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius** (d. 107 B.C.), Roman consul (107 B.C.); sent to bring Jugurtha to Rome, **5**, 385; attacked and killed by the Tigurini, **5**, 293.
- Cassivelaunus** (ca. 50 B.C.), British chief; conquered by Caesar, **5**, 526; **13**, 12.
- Castañón, Francisco Xavier de** (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 312; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
- Castelar, Emilio** (1832-1899), Spanish statesman; foreign minister of republic (1873), **10**, 411; becomes president of the executive, **10**, 412; resignation of (1874), **10**, 411.
- Castellina**, a town in Italy; siege of, by Neapolitans (1478), **9**, 371.
- Castelnaudary**, a town in France; battle of (1632), **11**, 465.
- Castes**, in Egypt, **1**, 188, 380; in India, **2**, 483, 508, 528, 541; in Persia, **2**, 657.
- Castide (or Christal), Sir Henry** (fourteenth century); instructs Irish chiefs in English manners, **21**, 388, 388 note.
- Castiglione, Duke of**, see Augereau.
- Castiglione delle Stiviere**, a town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 431; **14**, 512.
- Castile**, former kingdom and modern province of Spain; origin of, **10**, 46; history of, from 1037-1109, **10**, 48-50; separation of, from Aragon (1126), **10**, 58; union of, with Leon (1230), **10**, 65; and Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85-87, 115; Ferdinand V and Isabella I become joint sovereigns of (1474), **10**, 132; Philip I sole ruler of (1506), **10**, 182; French invasion of (ca. 1519), **10**, 223.
- Castilla, Ramon** (1796-1867), Peruvian soldier and statesman; president of Peru, **23**, 606.
- Castillon**, a town in France; battle of (1453), **11**, 239.

- Daniel O'Connell (1828-1829), **21**, 446; reorganised (1842-1843), **21**, 447.
- Catholic Church, see Greek Church, Papacy, Religion.
- Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
- Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 511 seq.
- Catiline, L. Sergius (ca. 108-62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480-483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
- Catinat, Nicolas (1637-1712), French soldier; at battle of Staffarda, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
- Cato, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
- Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
- Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), a Roman patriot; relation of, to Catalinian conspiracy, **5**, 490, 494; quaestor in Cyprus, **5**, 505; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506-507; with Pompey in struggle against Cæsar, **5**, 513-514, 530, 544, 554, 556; death of, **5**, 557-558; characterisation of, **5**, 410, 475, 476.
- Cato-street Conspiracy or Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy in England to assassinate certain ministers (1820); **21**, 512.
- Cats (Catz), Jakob (1577-1660), Dutch poet, **13**, 595, 612 note.
- Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
- Catulus, Caius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 232.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, Roman consul 102 B.C.; aids Marius against Cimbri, **5**, 396; put to death, **5**, 429; as historian, **5**, 644.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
- Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 14.
- Catuvellauni, pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3, 11.
- Caucasus, a province of Russia; topography of, **17**, 84, 550; conquered by Russia, **17**, 598.
- Cauchon, Pierre (d. 1443), French bishop; directs trial of Joan of Arc, **11**, 205; **18**, 556.
- Caucones, a Greek tribe, **3**, 105.
- Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
- Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza (1773-1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 609; at the Russian court, **17**, 163; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
- Cavagnari, Sir Louis (1841-1879), British resident at Kabul; death of (1879), **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
- Cavalcanti, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
- Cavalier, Jean (1679-1740), French general and leader of the Camisards; won over to the Catholic cause, **11**, 617.
- Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
- Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1812-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
- Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Cave, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
- Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, son of seventh duke of Devonshire (1836-1882), an English statesman; murder of, **21**, 645.
- Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
- Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1555-1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
- Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
- Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640-1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
- Cavendish, William (1592-1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
- Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720-1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
- Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810-1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
- Cawnpore, city of British India; siege and

- Cerro Gordo**, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.
- Cersobleptes** (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.
- Cerularius, Michael** (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.
- Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de** (1547-1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.
- Cervera y Topete, Pascual**, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833-); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.
- Cesare, Don**, see **Este, Cesare d'.**
- Cesarini, Guiliano or Julian** (1398-1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.
- Cestius Gallus** (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179-180.
- Cetewayo or Cettiwayo**, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878-1879), **21**, 642.
- Cethegus, C. Cornelius** (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.
- Ceuta**, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **3**, 250; **10**, 455-459.
- Ceylon**, island of the Indian Ocean; Phoenicians visit, **2**, 334; an Asoka inscription from, **2**, 475; aborigines of, **2**, 489; Aryans conquer, **2**, 492; Buddhism in, **2**, 500, 505, 515, 542; pearl-fisheries of, **2**, 523; Dutch expel Portuguese from (1655), **10**, 516; colonisation of, **22**, 129; annexed to the British Empire (1798), **22**, 129; final conquest of (1848), **22**, 132.
- Chabas, François Joseph** (1817-1883), French Egyptologist, **1**, 109, 253.
- Chabot, François** (1759-1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.
- Chabot de l'Allier, Georges Antoine** (1758-1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.
- Chabot, Philippe de** (1480-1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.
- Chabrias** (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620-622, 623-625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.
- Chacabuco**, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
- Chærea, Cassius** (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
- Chærilaus**, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Chæroneia**, battle of (338 B.C.), **4**, 243-246; (86 B.C.), **5**, 433.
- Chaffee, Adna Romanza** (1842-), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568-571.
- Chalæus**, a merchant of ancient Samos, **2**, 288.
- Chalais (Henri de Talleyrand), Count of** (1599-1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.
- Chalcideus** (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.
- Chalcidice**, peninsula of Macedonia; Greek colonisation of, **3**, 203; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 391, 444-448, 534; **4**, 129, 191, 200; Spartan supremacy in, **4**, 132, 136; destruction of its cities by Philip of Macedon, **4**, 255.
- Chalcis**, chief city of Eubœa; government of, **3**, 188-189, 434; in war with Eretria, **3**, 189; as maritime centre, **3**, 198; relations of, to Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 258; fleet of, at Salamis, **3**, 337.
- Chaldea**, originally middle Babylonia, later identified with Babylonia; origin of its people, **1**, 446; astronomy of, **1**, 480; religion of, **1**, 474, 518-521; laws of, **1**, 494; records of kings, **1**, 571-580; **2**, 493, 495; in wars with Hebrews, **2**, 120; colonises Samaria, **2**, 128; subject to Persia, **2**, 613, 615; Babylon identified with, **2**, 633; art in, **1**, 518; **2**, 657; see also **Babylonia**.
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- Christian VI** (1699-1746), king of Denmark and Norway 1730-1746; reign of, **16**, 413.
- Christian VII** (1749-1808), king of Denmark and Norway 1766-1808; accession of, **16**, 414; character of, **16**, 415; Denmark during the reign of, **16**, 416-426.
- Christian VIII** (1786-1848), king of Denmark 1839-1848, and of Norway, May to October, 1814; rule of, in Schleswig-Holstein, **15**, 443-444; election of, as king of Norway, **16**, 432, 469; attitude of, towards Schleswig-Holstein, **16**, 439-440; rejects dispositions of Peace of Kiel, **16**, 469; resigns crown of Norway, **16**, 470.
- Christian IX** (b. 1818), king of Denmark 1863-, before accession Prince Christian of Glücksburg; succession of, secured by London Protocol, **15**, 458; **16**, 441; accession of, **16**, 442; pedigree of, **16**, 444; contest of, with Prussia and Austria, **16**, 444-448; surrenders Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg (1864), **16**, 448-449; death of (1906), **16**, 450.
- Christian** (1508-1630), duke of Anhalt, directs policy of Palatinate, **14**, 323; plots fall of house of Habsburg, **14**, 332-333; defeated at the battle of White Mountain, **14**, 333-334.
- Christian** (1708-1809), duke of Augustenburg; resigns claim to Danish throne, **16**, 441, 444.
- Christian**, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
- Christian** (d. 1183), a German prelate; as archbishop of Mainz represents Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, **9**, 56.
- Christian** (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
- Christian of Glücksburg**, see **Christian IX**.
- Christian** (Chrestien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
- Christians**, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11-12; defeated at Alarcón (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249-250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285-286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
- Christ's Soldiers**, see **Brothers of the Sword**.
- Christina** (1626-1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329-330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331-333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
- Christina of Saxony** (1481-1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221-222.
- Christina**, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637-1648, **9**, 506.
- Christina, Maria**, see **Maria Christina**.
- Christina**, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
- Christison, Wenlock**, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
- Christopher I**, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, **16**, 172-173.
- Christopher II**, king of Denmark 1320-1334; reign of, **16**, 177-180.
- Christopher III** (1418-1448), king of Denmark 1439-1448, as **Christopher I**, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
- Christopher**, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
- Christopher**, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258-259.
- Chronicles, Book of**, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
- Chrysaphius**, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58-60.
- Chrysippus**, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Chrysoloras, Emmanuel** (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
- Chrysostom, St. John** (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.
- Chrzanowsky, Adalbert** (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
- Chthonophyle**, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
- Chun**, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
- Chunar**, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
- Chur**, see **Coire**.
- Church, Benjamin** (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 140; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
- Church History (National)**, see **Religion**, section B.
- Churchill, Arabella** (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.

Circassians or **Tcherkesses**, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or **Cicester**, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see **Burgundy**, **Cisjurane**.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see **Free Cities**.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and

Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.

Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **28**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Claiborne, see **Claybourne**.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see **Clerfayt**.

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon**.

Clare, Richard de, see **Pembroke**, earl of.

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV** of England.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see **Guibert**.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 328; requested

to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see **Robert of Geneva**.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuñes), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

- 410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; death of, **21**, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert**, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond** ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289-290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas** (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin** (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
- Clinias** (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.
- Clinias** (d. 261 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de** (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
- Clinton, George** (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1801), **23**, 319; reelected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
- Clinton, George** (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry** (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry** (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de** (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Claron attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162-163.
- Clisthenes**, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmæonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes** (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus** (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
- Clitus**, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
- Clitus, Melas** ("The Black") (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287-288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348-350, 352, 403-404.
- Clitus** (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
- Clive, Robert** (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), **22**, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandanagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71-72; last administration in India, **22**, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima**, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
- Clodia**, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
- Clodii**, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Clodion** (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-465.
- Clodius, Albinus**, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius** (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.
- Cloelia**, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
- Cloelius**, king of Alba, see **Ciullius**.
- Clontarf**, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354-355.
- Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of**, usually called **Anarcharsis Clootz** (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of**; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
- Cocalus**, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
- Cocherel**, battle of (1364), **11**, 145-146.
- Cochin China**, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochlæus, Johannes** (1479-1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis** (1758-1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John** (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas**, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund** (1802-1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George** (1772-1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Coddington, William** (1601-1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640-1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Codes**, see Jurisprudence.
- Codomannus**, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward** (1770-1851), in English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232-233.
- Codrus**, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
- Cods and Hooks, Wars of the**, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336-338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van** (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
- Cœle-Syria**, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443-445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius** (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte** (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
- Cœnred**, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
- Cœnus** (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357-359, 361.
- Cœsyra** (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisis-tratus, **3**, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques** (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B.** (1754-1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la**, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
- Cognac, Holy League of**, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
- Coigny, François de** (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parna (1734), **12**, 29.
- Coimbra**, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
- Coimbra, duke of**, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage**, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire (Chur)**, capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
- Cok**, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472-473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
- Colaxais**, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 401.
- Colberg**, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste** (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529-530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste**, marquis de Seignelay (1651-1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles** (1629-1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton)** (1778-1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
- Cold Harbor**, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
- Coldstream**, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
- Colenso**, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
- Colesberg**, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
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- Colonna, Marco Antonio** (1535-1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.
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- Colonna, Prospero** (1452-1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
- Colonna, Sciarra** (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
- Colonna, Stefano**, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
- Colorado**, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
- Colorados**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.
- Colpepper**, see Culpeper.
- Columba, Saint** (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relies of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
- Columban or Columbanus, Saint** (ca. 540-615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.
- Columbian Exposition**, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.
- Columbus, Christopher** (1446?-1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415-416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417-420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421-424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425-426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426-427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432-435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

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Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.

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Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.

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Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

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Conrad II (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024-1039, and Holy Roman

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Conrad IV (1228-1254), king of Germany 1250-1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.

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Constans I (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320-350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460-461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

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Constantius I, Flavius Valerius, surnamed **Chlorus the Pale** (250?-306 A.D.), Roman emperor 305-306 A.D., father of **Constantine the Great**, appointed co-ruler with **Maximian** (292 A.D.), **6**, 435; acclaimed as emperor, **6**, 437; struggle of, with **Franks**, **7**, 460; quells revolt of **Allectus**, **18**, 22; regains sovereignty in Britain (300 A.D.), **18**, 23; attitude of, toward Christians, **18**, 23; death of, **18**, 24.

Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317-361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337-361 A.D., third son of **Constantine the Great**; main treatment of, **6**, 466-497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made caesar, **6**, 460; massacre of **Flavians**, **6**, 460; in Persian War, **6**, 467-468; war of, with his brother **Constantine**, **6**, 469-470; conquers **Magnentius**, **6**, 470-472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with **Gallus**, **6**, 473-477; makes **Julian** caesar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with **Julian**, **6**, 489, 492-497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.

Constantius III (d. 421 A.D.), emperor of the West 421 A.D.; as general, **6**, 567-570; as emperor, **6**, 572.

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Constanza (d. 1197), wife of **Henry VI** of Germany; struggle of, for kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 81-82; mother of **Frederick II**, **9**, 83; death of, **9**, 61.

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Consulate, The, in French history the government which existed from November 9th, 1799, to May 18th, 1804; main treatment, **12**, 487-536; establishment of, **12**, 487; authority of, **12**, 493-496.

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Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664-1709), French soldier; valour of, at **Steenkerke** and **Neerwinden**, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.

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Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by **Napoleon** to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579-581; causes war between **Napoleon** and **Portugal**, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on **Holland**, **12**, 581; **14**, 25-26.

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Cook, Captain James (1728-1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.

Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.

Cooke, Jay (1821-1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830-1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see Shaftesbury, earl of.

Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

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Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

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Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251-252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767-1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303-306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova, Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.

Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317-318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

Core, see Persephone.

Corea, see Korea.

Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439-444, 525, 570-575, 607; **4**, 144-148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440-444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144-149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gorthio), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443-447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439-442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), **3**, 508-583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcucó, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcucó, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534-535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti**, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanius**, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.
- Corvinus**, see Matthias I.
- Corvus**, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see Cotys.
- Corzuola** (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa**, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby**, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo** (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo** (II) de' Medici (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo** (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see Kossæans.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus**, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral**, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa**, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see Dress.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Caesar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta**, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Caesar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham**, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cottureau**, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton**, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton**, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Elliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton**, Sir Robert Bruce (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
- Cotton**, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.
- Cotton**, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys** (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
- Coucy**, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 230; text of, **22**, 357.

Covenanters, see Covenant.

Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626-1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488-1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474-475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618-1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804-1884), and Viscount Dungen an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see Wellesley, Marquis of.

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834-), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880-1882), **21**, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664-1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809-1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830-1846), **24**, 119-121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.

Craggs, James (1651-1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.

Cranaana, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.

Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682-1685), **23**, 150.

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252-256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256-259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.

Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.

Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162-163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105-53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294-295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, **4**, 320; **5**, 509-511; **8**, 63-68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461-464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Caesar, **5**, 479, 497-498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508-509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Caesar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140-91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367-369; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; death of, **5**, 420.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332-333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468-471, 475-476.

Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.

Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.

Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon.

- statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628-629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629-630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887-1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
- Crispina**, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180-192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
- Crispinus**, T. Quinctus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272-273.
- Crispus**, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared caesar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448-449; character and fate of, **6**, 457-460.
- Crispus** (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
- Crissean War**, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.
- Critias** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1-20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus** (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
- Critolaus** (second century B.C.), Achaean demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.
- Crittenden**, George Bibb (1812-1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
- Crittenden**, John Jordan (1787-1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.
- Crittenden**, Thomas Leonidas (1819-1893), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.
- Crittenden Compromise**, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.
- Croatia**, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.
- Croatians or Croats**, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187-189.
- Crocodile Worship in Egypt**, **1**, 63, 91, 228-231, 273.
- Croesus** (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 189-191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458-462; reign of, **2**, 431-434; fate of, **2**, 460-463.
- Crofts**, James, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*
- Croghan**, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226-227.
- Croghan**, George (1791-1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
- Croia**, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
- Croix**, Charles Joseph de, see **Clerfayt**.
- Croker**, John Wilson (1780-1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
- Cro-Magnon**, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
- Cromarty**, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630-1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.
- Cromer**, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841-), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; recent administrative reformer, **24**, 464; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; succeeded by Gorst (1907), **24**, 466.
- Cromwell**, Henry (1628-1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
- Cromwell**, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
- Cromwell**, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.
- Cromwell**, Oliver (1599-1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18-191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "iron-sides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36-37; captures Winchester and Basinghouse (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50-51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62-63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64-65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66-68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97-101; **21**, 423-425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113-141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137-142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146-150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157-159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174-178; various estimates of, **20**, 178-191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194-195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

- Cuestas, Juan Luis** (1837-), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
- Culloden**, a moor in Invernesshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.
- Culpee**, see **Kalpi**.
- Culpeper, John** (seventeenth century), a colonial politician; heads insurrection in North Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
- Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas** (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680-1683), **23**, 132.
- Culp's Hill**, see **Gettysburg, Battle of**.
- Cumanus, Ventidius** (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
- Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of**, see **Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover**.
- Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of** (1721-1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
- Cumberland, Army of the**, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
- Cumberland**, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Cunaxa**, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53-59.
- Cuneiform Writing**, see **Writing**.
- Cunha, Leonora da**, see **Leonora Tellez**.
- Cunha, Tristan da** (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
- Cunimund** (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
- Cunincbert**, king of Lombards 686-700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
- Cunobelin (Cymbeline)**, British king (ca. 5-ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12-13.
- Curiatii, The**, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77-79.
- Curio, C. Scribonius** (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
- Curius Dentatus, Manlius** (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
- Curle, Elspeth**, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
- Curnan** (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
- Curran, John Philpot** (1750-1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
- Curran, Sarah**, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395-396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186-187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
- Curtatone**, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.
- Curtis, Benjamin Robbins** (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- Curtis, George William** (1824-1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1884), **23**, 480.
- Curtis, Samuel Ryan** (1807-1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Curtius, Mettus** (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
- Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston** (1859-), an English statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 222, 224.
- Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhkha, Nubia)**, Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425-426, **2**, 17; see also **Ethiopia and Nubia**.
- Cushan**, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.
- Cushan-rish-athaim**, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
- Cushi**, see **Shashanq I**.
- Cushing, Caleb** (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
- Cushing, Frank H.** (1857-1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.
- Cushites**, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
- Cushman, Robert** (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
- Cussal** (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
- Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of** (1740-1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
- Customs Tariff**, see **Tariff**.
- Custoza**, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25-26.
- Cuthred** (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
- Cuttack**, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Cuyck** (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
- Cuza, Alexander John** (1820-1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
- Cuzco**, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

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Dablon, Claude (1618-1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.

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- Diniz**, king of Portugal 1279-1325; rebels against father, Alfonso III (1277), **10**, 440; in civil war with brother Alfonso, **10**, 441; marries Isabella of Aragon (1281), **10**, 441; in war against Sancho IV of Castile, **10**, 441; in war against Ferdinand IV of Castile, **10**, 441; changes title of order of Templars (1314), **8**, 459; economic conditions under, **10**, 442; literature and education under, **10**, 443.
- Dinocrates**, a Sicilian general; defeated by Agathocles (ca. 300 B.C.), **4**, 582.
- Dinwiddie, Robert** (1690-1770), governor of Virginia; builds fort at junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers (1751), **23**, 200; sends George Washington as messenger to Venango (1753), **23**, 201; urges general land and poll tax (1755), **23**, 212.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), Greek politician; one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens, **4**, 2.
- Diocles** (ca. 400 B.C.), lawmaker of Syracuse; draws up code of laws, **4**, 202; legislation of, restored, **4**, 206.
- Diocletian** (Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus), emperor of Rome 284-305 A.D.; early life and character of, **6**, 432; accession of, **6**, 433-434; persecutes Christians (303 A.D.), **6**, 436; **10**, 11; **18**, 23; achievements of, **6**, 620; abdication (305 A.D.) and death of (313 A.D.), **6**, 437.
- Diodotus I** (ca. 250 B.C.), king of Bactria; accession of, **8**, 54.
- Diodotus II** (ca. 240 B.C.) king of Bactria; makes alliance with Parthians, **8**, 55.
- Diodotus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Cleon (427 B.C.), **3**, 568.
- Diogenes**, see **Romanus (IV) Diogenes**.
- Diomedes**, Greek legendary hero; soldiery of, **3**, 94; in Trojan war, **3**, 97.
- Diomedon** (ca. 412 B.C.), Athenian naval commander; sails with Athenian fleet to Samos, **3**, 634; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 635; execution of, **3**, 637.
- Dion** (ca. 408-354 B.C.), a Syracusan philosopher; relations with Dionysius, **4**, 205; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; assassination of, **4**, 206.
- Dion Cassius** (Cocceianus) (ca. 155-230 A.D.), Greek historian, member of Roman senate; governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, **6**, 395.
- Dione**, Greek goddess; worship of, **3**, 37.
- Dionysian Festivals**, at Athens, **4**, 595.
- Dionysius the Elder** (ca. 431-367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; character of, **4**, 205; usurps government of Syracuse, **4**, 203-205; in alliance with Sparta, **4**, 74, 79; in war against Carthaginians, **2**, 316; **4**, 203, 204; **5**, 217; efforts against Thebans, **4**, 178; death of, **4**, 205.
- Dionysius the Younger**, tyrant of Syracuse 367-343 B.C.; accession and reign of, **4**, 205-207; forced to abandon Syracuse, **4**, 207.
- Dionysius**, Athenian statesman (ca. 450 B.C.), literary prominence of, **3**, 495.
- Dionysius**, Macedonian governor (ca. 308 B.C.), defends Munychia for Cassander, **4**, 446, 494.
- Dionysius**, an Ionian of Phocæa; commands Ionian fleet in revolt against Persians (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
- Dionysius Exiguus**, a Scythian, monk of Roman Church (ca. 526 A.D.); compiles canons of ecclesiastical councils and papal decretals, **8**, 530.
- Dionysus**, Greek deity; identified with Bes, **1**, 108; Greek name for Osiris, **1**, 279; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 285; festival of, **3**, 496; legends of, **4**, 357; influence of, on Greek civilisation, **4**, 593; see also **Bacchus**.
- Dionysus**, see **Antiochus XII**, **Ptolemy (XI) Auletes**, **Ptolemy (XII) the Elder**.
- Dioppeithes**, Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); sent to Thrace, **4**, 235.
- Diophanes** (d. 132 B.C.), Mytilenean exile; tutor of Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; death of, **5**, 367.
- Diophantes** (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylae (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
- Diospolis**, see **Thebes**.
- Diotimus**, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
- Dipæa**, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
- Diphridas**, Lacedæmonian general (ca. 391 B.C.); sent to Asia to continue war with Struthas, **4**, 120.
- Dircislaus**, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.), seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
- Directory, The**, a body of men holding executive power in France (1795 to 1799); establishment of, **12**, 410-412; election of members, **12**, 419; tyrannies of, **12**, 421 seq.; public opinion averse to, **12**, 444, 446; English policy of, **12**, 457 seq.; colonial policy of, **12**, 458; deposes pope Pius VI, **12**, 459; collapse of, **12**, 468-489.
- Direeyeh**, capital of the Wahhabees in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
- Dirk** (Dietrich, Theoderic, Theodore) (ninth century), count of Friesland; Ludwig the German makes grant to, **13**, 285.
- Dirk I** (d. 923?), count of Holland; Charles the Simple grants territory of Holland to (922 A.D.), **13**, 278; reign of, **13**, 286.
- Dirk II** (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
- Dirk III** (d. 1039), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287.

Dmitri (d. 1645), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 244.

Doblhoff-Dier, Baron Anton von (1800–1872), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce and agriculture, **14**, 631.

Doctrinaires, political group in French chamber (1815); principal members of, **13**, 19.

Dodecarchy, Egyptian federation (664–655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.

Dodington, George Bubb, Baron Melcombe (1691–1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.

Dodona, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.

Doerki, see Huvishka.

Does, Peter van der (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 534.

Dogali, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.

Doges (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.

Doggerbank, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.

Doggerbank Incident, Russians fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **17**, 625.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Caesar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius, Roman prætor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.

Dolabella Maximus, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.

Dolabella, Publius Cornelius (ca. 70–43 B.C.), a Roman patrician, son-in-law of Cicero; extortions of, in Syria, **2**, 164; profligacy of, **5**, 553.

Dole, town in France; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.

Dolgoruki (Dolgorouki), noble Russian family; oppression of, **17**, 329; limit power of Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 331; plot accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 346.

Dolgoruki, Catherine, Russian princess; marriage of, to Peter II (1729), **17**, 329.

Dolgoruki, Iakov (1629–1720), Russian prince; brings mathematical instruments to Peter the Great, **17**, 251; in war with Sweden, **17**, 267.

Dolgoruki, Ivan (d. 1738), Russian prince; seeks to make Catherine Dolgoruki empress of Russia, **17**, 331.

Dolgoruki, Vasili Vladimirovitch (1667–1746), Russian prince and general; defeats the Cossacks (1707), **17**, 277.

Dolgoruki, Vasili Michailovitch (1722–1782), conquers the Crimea (1774), **17**, 382; **24**, 418.

Doloncians, Thracian tribe; war with Ab-sinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.

Dolopes, Greek tribe; member of Amphic-tyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407; aid Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 464.

Domald (d. 130 A.D.), king of Sweden; sacrificial death of, **16**, 35.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk (1755–1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.

Domesday Book, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Con-queror (1086), **18**, 196.

Dominic, Saint (1170–1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.

Dominica (La Dominique), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.

Dominicans, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alex-ander IV (1260), **8**, 616.

Domitia, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.

Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augus-tus), Roman emperor 81–96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed cæsar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257–260; cam-paign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261–262.

Domitian, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.

Dömitz, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.

Domrémy, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.

Don, battle of, also called battle of Kuli-kovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.

Donabew, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 134.

Donald I, king of Scotland 861–863; estab-lishes laws of Aidan, **21**, 15.

Donald Bain, king of Scotland 1093–1098; seizes throne, **18**, 220; **21**, 34; fate of, **21**, 35.

Donald Dhu, see Macdonald (Donald Dhu).

Donald, Earl of Mar, see Mar.

Donatello (Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi) (ca. 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.

Donati, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerchi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119–123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.

Donatists, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.

Donato, Italian sculptor; see Donatello.

Donauwörth, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.

Don Carlos, see Carlos, Don.

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Donelson, Andrew J. (1800–1871), American politician; candidate of Know-Nothings and Whigs for vice-president (1856), **23**, 399, 400.

Dongan, Thomas (1634–1715), colonial gov-ernor of New York; administration of,

- Douglas, George**, 4th earl of Angus (1412?-1462), a Scottish nobleman; rewarded for services to James II of Scotland, **21**, 187.
- Douglas, James**, 2nd Earl of (1358-1388), a Scottish nobleman; invades England, **21**, 154-155; in battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, **21**, 155-158.
- Douglas, James**, 9th Earl of (1426-1488), a Scottish nobleman; in rebellion against James II, **21**, 185; fall and death of, **21**, 186.
- Douglas, Sir James**, called the Good (ca. 1286-1330), a Scottish nobleman, the supporter of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; seizes Douglas Castle, **21**, 92; at Ettrick forest, **21**, 94-95; seizes Roxburgh Castle, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106; ravages the border counties, **21**, 108; in succession for regency, **21**, 109; at battle of Bland Abbey, **21**, 113; repulses invasion of Edward III, **21**, 115; bearer of the heart of Bruce, **21**, 118; death of, **21**, 118-119.
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- Douglas, Stephen Arnold** (1813-1861), American statesman; candidate for democratic presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 38; connection of, with Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 391; attitude of, towards Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402; opposition of, to Le-compton constitution, **23**, 403; debate of, with Lincoln, **23**, 403-404; democratic presidential candidate (1860), **23**, 406, 408; death of, **23**, 415.
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- Douglas, William**, 1st Earl of (1327-1384), a Scottish nobleman; claim of, to Scottish throne, **21**, 149; made justiciar, **21**, 149.
- Douglas, William**, 6th Earl of (1423?-1440), a Scottish nobleman; power of, **21**, 181; death of, **21**, 182.
- Douglas, William**, 8th Earl of (1425?-1452), a Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James II, **21**, 182-183; victory of, over English, **21**, 184; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **21**, 184-185; assassination of, **21**, 185.
- Douglas, Sir William** (d. 1298), a Scottish nobleman; joins William Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; goes over to the English, **21**, 71; at assembly of Forest Kirk, **21**, 75.
- Douglas, William**, "Knight of Liddesdale" (1300?-1353), incorrectly called son of the good Sir James Douglas, a Scottish soldier; character of, **21**, 129; captured by English, **21**, 131; at battle of Borough Moor, **21**, 135; defeat of, at Sunderland Bridge (1346), **18**, 465.
- Dover**, seaport, England; naval battle off (1217), **18**, 366.
- Dover, Treaty of**, a secret treaty between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France (1670), **11**, 572-573; **20**, 272-273.
- Downs**, battle of the (Oct. 21st, 1639), **13**, 580; (the "Four Days' Battle") (June 11th-14th, [1st-4th] 1666), **13**, 625-628; **20**, 247.

- Draco**, in legend of the Argonauts, **3**, 74.
- Draco or Dracon** (seventh century B.C.), Athenian legislator; laws of, **3**, 164-166; laws of, altered by Solon, **3**, 214; laws of restored, and amended, **4**, 18.
- Dracontides**, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens, **4**, 2.
- Draft Riot**, in New York (1863), **23**, 449.
- Draga Maschin**, wife of Alexander of Serbia; death of, **24**, 205.
- Dragosh**, Rumanian chief; founds principality of Moldavia (thirteenth century), **24**, 130.
- Dragut or Torghud** (d. 1565), Turkish corsair; made governor of Tripoli, **8**, 252; early career of, **24**, 354-355; death of, at siege of Malta, **24**, 358.
- Dragutin (Stephen V)**, son of Urosh the Great, and king of Serbia 1276-1281; reign of, **24**, 190.
- Drainesville**, a village in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.
- Drake**, Sir Francis (ca. 1540-1596), an English naval commander; expedition of, to West Indies (ca. 1572), **19**, 384; circumnavigates the globe, **19**, 385; **22**, 453, 495; conquests of, in West Indies (1585), **19**, 385; destroys Spanish ships at Cadiz, **19**, 386; in combat with Spanish armada (1588), **13**, 525; **19**, 393; last expedition of, against Spaniards (1595), **19**, 413, 414; takes English colonists from Roanoke, Virginia (1586), **22**, 560; death of, **19**, 414; characterisation of exploits, **19**, 457; **22**, 495.
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- a Roman soldier, son of the emperor Tiberius; in Illyria, **6**, 70; and Marbo-duus, **6**, 77; in Pannonia, **6**, 135; character and death of, **6**, 143-144.
- Drusus** (d. 33 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina; brother of Nero, **6**, 144; character, **6**, 147; imprisoned by Tiberius, **6**, 152; death of, **6**, 153.
- Drutius, Michael**, appointed papal inquisitor in the Netherlands (1537), **13**, 392.
- Dryden, John** (1631-1700), an English poet; career, **20**, 502-503.
- Dryopes**, a Greek tribe, **3**, 168, 407.
- Drypetis** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Darius; marries Hephæstion, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 431.
- Duane, William J.** (1780-1865), American politician; removed from office of secretary of treasury by President Jackson (1833), **23**, 360.
- Duarte (Edward)** (1391-1438), king of Portugal; wars of, with the Moors, **10**, 461-463; death of, **10**, 465.
- Du Barry**, see **Barry**.
- Dubitza**, town in Bosnia; Turkish defeat at (1788), **17**, 405.
- Dublin**, city, Ireland; founded by Danes (852 A.D.), **21**, 347-348; Brian captures (1000), **21**, 351; Raymond Fitz-William captures (1170), **21**, 372; Phoenix Park murders in (1882), **21**, 645.
- Dubois, Guillaume** (1656-1723), a French cardinal and statesman; influence of, on the regent Orléans, **12**, 12; characterisation of, by Saint-Simon, **12**, 18-21; administration of, **12**, 21-23; death of, **12**, 21, 23.
- Dubois-Crancé, Edmond Alexis** (1747-1814), a French revolutionist and statesman; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368-369; minister of war under Directory, **12**, 483-484.
- Duboui**, an ancient tribe of Britain, **18**, 3.
- Dubuisson, Paul Ulrich** (1746-1794), a French revolutionist, **12**, 336.
- Ducas**, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see **Constantine XI**, **XII**, **Michael VII**, **Alexius V**, **Joannes III**.
- Ducelius** (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
- Duchâtel, Tannegui**, see **Tannegui**.
- Duckworth, John Thomas** (1748-1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.
- Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène** (1812-1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.
- Ducos, Jean François** (1765-1793), a French revolutionary, **12**, 326.
- Ducos, Roger** (1754-1816), a French statesman; member of the Directorate, **12**, 472; as supporter of Bonaparte, **12**, 483; resigns from Directorate, **12**, 484; member of the Consulate, **12**, 494.
- Ducrest, Michael**, Genevan political agitator; imprisoned (1744), **17**, 4-5.
- Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre** (1817-1882), a French soldier; at Sedan, **13**, 157, 159; in siege of Paris, **13**, 163; assails besieging army, **13**, 171; in the final defense, **13**, 178.
- Dudley, Sir Andrew** (d. 1559), an English naval commander; expedition of, against Scotland (1547), **19**, 218.
- Dudley, Edmund** (ca. 1462-1510), an English statesman, **19**, 42, 56.
- Dudley, Lord Guildford** (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainder against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.
- Dudley, John** (1502-1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226-228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.
- Dudley, Joseph** (1647-1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
- Dudley, Robert**, see **Leicester**, earl of.
- Dudley, Thomas** (1576-1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.
- Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas** (1798-1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.
- Duff, Sir William** (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.
- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of** (1826-1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.
- Dufour, Guillaume Henri** (1787-1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40-41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42-43.
- Dugommier, Jean François Coquille** (1736-1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373-374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.
- Duguay-Trouin, René** (1673-1736), a French naval officer; sacks Rio Janeiro, **10**, 520.
- Duilius, Caius**, Roman consul 260 B.C.; naval victory over Carthaginians, **5**, 220-221.
- Duilius, Marcus**, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.
- Duivenvoorde**, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
- Dujardin, Karel** (ca. 1625-1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dulcigno**, a seaport of Montenegro, **24**, 211.
- Duma**, Russian parliament, **17**, 630-635.
- Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu)** (1753-1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.
- Dumerbion, Pierre** (1734-1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.
- Dumesne, General** (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.

Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.

Duquesne, Fort, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.

Duquesnoy, J. (1748-1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.

Durando, Giacomo (1807-1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854-1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.

Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de, see Lorges.

Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de (1626-1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.

Durazzo, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.

Dure Timur, ruler of Jagatai 1321-1331, **24**, 294-295.

Düren, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.

Dürer, Albrecht (1471-1528), German artist, **14**, 278.

Durham, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), **18**, 193.

Durham, Earl of, see Lambton, John George.

Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel (1772-1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.

Dur-Papsukal, battle of (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 389.

Durrani (Abdali), dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.

Durrenstein, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.

Dushan, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.

Düsseldorf, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.

Dustin, Hannah, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.

Dutch, see Holland.

Dutch East India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550-552; **22**, 40-41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.

Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.

Dutch West India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5-8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5-6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.

Duuzu, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.

Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu (1767-1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.

Duval, Claude (1643-1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, **20**, 344.

Duvivier, François Fleurus (1794-1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.

Dwapar Yuga, Hindu period of time, **2**, 493, 494.

Dyck, Philip van (1680-1752), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.

Dyes, Indian lacca, **1**, 489.

Dyggve, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, **16**, 34; marriage, **16**, 38.

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- Encyclopædia (Encyclopédie), The, a French encyclopædia (published 1751-1772); political importance of, **12**, 62.
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- Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus (1804-1849), Hungarian scientist; demands dismissal of Metternich, **14**, 620; presents students' petition to Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria, **14**, 623.
- Enersön, Marten, bishop of Skálholt; evangelistic influence of, in Iceland (1540), **16**, 266.
- Enfantin, Barthélemy Prosper (1796-1864), French socialist; teaching of, **13**, 209.
- Engadine, a valley in Switzerland; situation of, **16**, 588; independence proclaimed in, **16**, 589.
- Engagement, The, an agreement between Charles I of England and the Scottish

Eadward the Martyr 975-979, 110-111.
 Æthelred (II) the Unready 979-1016, 111-117.
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 George IV 1820-1830, 21, 511-546.
 William IV 1830-1837, 547-583.
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 Englefield, town in Berkshire, England; battle of (871), 18, 73.
 English Navy, see Naval Affairs.
 Enianians, see Oetæans.
 Eni-el, king of Hamath (720 B.C.); deposed, 2, 383.
 Enio, see Ma.
 Enlil, Babylonian deity; identified with Bel, 1, 351; chief god in Nippur, 1, 351-352.
 Enna (Henna), ancient name of Castrogiovanni in Sicily; massacre of (134 B.C.), 5, 324.
 En-ne-ugun, king of Kish ca. 4000 B.C.; king of the hordes of Gishban, 1, 356.
 Enniskillen, city of Ulster, Ireland; battle of (1689), 20, 425.
 Ennius, Quintus (239-169 B.C.), Roman epic poet; one of the founders of Latin literature, 5, 358.

Ennodius, Magnus Felix (473-521 A.D.), bishop of Pavia; recognises papal infallibility, 8, 528.
 Ensenada, Zenon Silva, Marquis (1690-1762), Spanish statesman; power and influence of, 10, 301, 302; disgraced, 10, 302; returns to court, 10, 303.
 Enshagkushanna (ca. 4500 B.C.), earliest recorded king of Babylon; nationality of, 1, 351.
 Enslin, town in South Africa; battle of (1899), 22, 306.
 En-teme-na (ca. 4120 B.C.), king of Shurpurla; records of, 1, 355-356.
 Entlebuch, a valley in Switzerland; revolt in (1653), 16, 654.
 Entragues, Mademoiselle d'; see Verneuil, Marquise de.
 Enville, De la Rochefoucauld d', French naval commander (1746); expedition of, against Louisburg, 12, 45.
 Enylus (fourth century B.C.), king of Byblos; joins Alexander against Persians (333 B.C.), 2, 295; 4, 309.
 Enzo (1225-1272), king of Sicily, son of Frederick II of Germany; imprisonment of, 14, 117.
 Eogan (fifth century A.D.), Irish king, stem-father of northern Hui Neill, 21, 342.
 Epaminondas (ca. 418-362 B.C.), Theban soldier and statesman; wars of, with Sparta, 3, 143; founds Messene (369 B.C.), 3, 151; 4, 174 seq.; strategy of, 3, 278, 426; merits and attainments of, 4, 139, 185, 196-199; military genius of, 4, 142, 154-159; at battle of Mantinea, 4, 191-196; death of, 4, 194.
 Epaphroditus (first century A.D.), Roman freedman, secretary of Nero; at death of Nero, 6, 223.
 Epaphroditus, Mettius (first century A.D.), Greek grammarian; library of, 6, 347.
 Epaphus, mythical king and god of Egypt; identified with Apis, 1, 223, 232.
 Epeans, a Greek tribe; origin of, 3, 101; early records of, 3, 121-122.
 Epeirus, see Epirus.
 Eperatus (third century B.C.), general of Achaean League (219 B.C.); opposed by Aratus, 4, 527.
 Eperies or Eperjes, capital of Sáros, Hungary; the tribunal of (1686), 14, 398.
 Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke d' (1554-1642); intrigues with Biron and the other malcontent nobles, 11, 413; conspires with Marie de' Medici against Louis XIII (1617), 11, 444; besieges Rochelle (1621), 11, 446.
 Epeus (Epeius), Greek chieftain; at siege of Troy, 3, 90.
 Ephesus (Samorna), Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Jews in (first century A.D.), 2, 170; origin of, 2, 424, 440; worship at, 2, 424; early coinage and writings of, 4, 433-434; Croesus besieges, 2, 448-449; temple of Artemis at; construction of, 3, 480; destruction of (356 B.C.), 4, 219, 260; religious superstitions at, 4, 308.

- 16**, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.
- Eric (II or IV) Emun**, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
- Eric (III or V) "the Lamb"**, king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
- Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning"**, king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
- Eric (V or VII) "Glipping"**, king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
- Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved"**, king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
- Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden)**, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
- Eric (I) "Blodæxe"**, king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.
- Eric (II) "Priesthater"**, king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
- Eric (I or IX) Saint**, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
- Eric (II or X) "Knutsson"**, king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer"**, king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (IV or XII)**, king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
- Eric XIII of Sweden**, see **Eric VII of Pomerania**, king of Denmark.
- Eric XIV**, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
- Ericson, Leif** (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
- Ericsson, John** (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl)**, Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
- Erichthonius**, see **Erechtheus**.
- Eridu**, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
- Erie, Lake**, one of the Great Lakes (U. S. A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
- Erie Canal**, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.
- Erigena, Johannes Scotus** (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon)**, an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul** (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis** (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von** (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
- Erlau**, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
- Ermenigild** (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
- Ernest** (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
- Ernest** (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
- Ernest**, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
- Ernest Augustus** (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
- Ernest Augustus** (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
- Ernestine Line**, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
- Erpingham, Thomas of** (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico** (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
- Erskine, John** (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
- Erskine, John** (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine** (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
- Ertoghrul** (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
- Ervigius**, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
- Erzerum** (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

Estridsen, see Svend II.

Estrup, Jacob Brønnum Scavenius (1825-), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508-1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531-532.

Étapes, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Hedington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht.

Ethelfleda, see Æthelflæd.

Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.

Ethelred, see Æthelred.

Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.

Fthiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86-87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110-111, 129-131, 137, 177-179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174-177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602-603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 480, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.

Etiolles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49-50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89-95, 106, 143, 175, 191-200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155-156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.

Etruscans, see Etruria.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104-105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonos, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see Demetrius III.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18-19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888-898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665-735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494-496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or Athenais (393-460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43-44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudæmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601-602.

- cation of his dramas, **3**, 473; on women, **3**, 475; compared with Sophocles, **3**, 504; his description of Attica, **3**, 539; his celebration of Alcibiades, **3**, 585; his definition of wisdom and glory, **3**, 590; his art, expression of a new age, **4**, 30-32.
- Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.
- Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.
- Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Eubœa, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341-342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.
- Eurydice or Adeia (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidæus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438-440; death of, **4**, 490.
- Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.
- Eusebes, see Antiochus X.
- Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.
- Eusebius (264-340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Cæsarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.
- Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.
- Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.
- Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **18**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **18**, 174.
- Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.
- Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **18**, 253, 254.
- Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
- Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.
- Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.
- Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.
- Euthycles, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.
- Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.
- Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.
- Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537-538, 544-545; **7**, 33-37.
- Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ravenna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.
- Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.
- Euxine, see Black Sea.
- Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621-622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133-134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.
- Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787-1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.
- Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704-1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.
- Evelyn, John (1620-1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.
- Everett, Edward (1794-1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.
- Everlasting Compact, The, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.
- Everlasting League, The, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.
- Everlasting Union, The, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (1628-1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.
- Evertsen, Jan (1600-1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.
- Evesham, town in Worcestershire, England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382 seq.; **21**, 55.
- Evil-Merodach, see Amil-Marduk.
- Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817-1872), American soldier; commands wing of Confederate army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; surrender of (1865), **23**, 450.
- Excise Bill, see Taxation.
- Exclusion, Act of (1654), a clause in a treaty between England and Holland, excluding the House of Orange from the office of stadholder, **13**, 623-624.
- Exclusion Bill, measure of house of commons to deprive the Duke of York of his inheritance (1679), **20**, 294 seq.

Ezra

Ezra (fifth century B.C.), a Hebrew priest and scribe, **2**, 127-131.

Ezra Church, Georgia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

Ezzel (**Ezzelino**, **Eccelino**) of Romano, an Italian family; rise of, **9**, 62.

Ezzelino

Ezzelino (III) of Romano (1194-1259), an Italian Ghibelline leader; character of, **9**, 92, 106; governs Veronese marches, **9**, 96; conflict with Alexander IV, **9**, 105; sustains the imperial cause in upper Italy, **14**, 124; death of, **9**, 106; **14**, 125.

Falckenstein, Vogel von, see Vogel von Falckenstein.
 Falco, Quintus Sossius, Roman consul 193 A.D.; failure of plot to make him emperor, **6**, 383.
 Falcon, Juan Crisóstomo (1820-1870), Venezuelan soldier and politician; made president of Venezuela, **23**, 598.
 Falconbridge, Bastard of, see Nevil, Thomas.
 Falconet, Étienne Maurice (1716-1791), French sculptor and writer; relation of, to the sculpture of his day, **12**, 119.
 Falerii, a city of Etruria, Italy; inhabitants of, attack Romans (356 B.C.), **5**, 176-177.
 Falieri, Marino (ca. 1275-1355), doge of Venice, 1354-1355; story of, **9**, 273-274.
 Faliscans, people of Faleri, *q. v.*
 Falk, Paul Ludwig Adalbert (1827-1900), Prussian statesman and jurist; introduces the May laws (1873), **15**, 534; retires from ministry, **15**, 539.
 Falkenstein, Count von, the assumed name of Joseph II of Austria, **15**, 234.
 Falkirk, Scottish town; battles of (1298), **18**, 412; **21**, 76; (1746), **20**, 564.
 Falkland, Lord, see Cary, Lucius.
 Falköping, Swedish town; battle of (1389), **16**, 197.
 Fallières, Clément Armand (1841-), French statesman; premiership of, **13**, 193; elected president, **13**, 199.
 False Decretals (Pseudo-Isidorian), a collection of canon law (ninth century A.D.); history of, **8**, 571-574.
 Falmouth, Sir Charles Berkely, Earl of, Viscount Fitzhardinge (d. 1665), English naval officer; killed, **20**, 246.
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 Gunderic, king of the Vandals; invades Spain (409 A.D.), **10**, 15; plunders Seville, **10**, 16; death, **6**, 598.
 Gundicar, see Gunther.
 Gundimar, last king of Burgundy 524-534 A.D., **13**, 350.
 Gundobald or Gundebald (d. 514 A.D.), Bur-

- lawyer and soldier, seeks Land of the Seven Cities, **22**, 486.
- Gwalior, a state in India; placed under protection of British government (1804), **22**, 149; Sindhia driven from, **22**, 198; Rao Sahib placed upon throne of, **22**, 198.
- Gwyn, Nell (1650-1687), English actress; becomes mistress of Charles II, **20**, 232, 273.
- Gwynedd, Owen, Welsh chief; attacks Henry II (1157), **18**, 261.
- Gyges (d. 652 B.C.), king of Lydia; founds dynasty of Mermnadæ, **2**, 389; in wars with Cimmerians, **2**, 411; main treatment, **2**, 421, 430; allied with Assurbanapal, **1**, 427, 432; **2**, 421; legend of, **2**, 447-448.
- Gylippus, Spartan general; commands Spartan fleet in defense of Sicily (414 B.C.), **3**, 604-605; embezzles Spartan treasure, banished, **4**, 3.
- Gylis (d. 394 B.C.), Lacedæmonian polemarch; raises trophy at Coronea, **4**, 110; killed, **4**, 110.
- Gyllenburg, Charles, Count (1679-1746), Swedish poet and statesman; as ambassador to London (1717), **16**, 391-392; leader of "hats" (1726), **16**, 401; intrigues of, against England, **20**, 518.
- Gyllenstiern, governor of Aggershus; negotiations of, with Christian II of Denmark (1532), **16**, 248, 249.
- Gyllenstierna, Christina, widow of Sten Sture; in siege of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 230 seq.
- Gympie, Australia; gold discovered at, **22**, 250.
- Gyulai, Ignace (1763-1831), Austrian soldier; in battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Gyulay, Franz (1799-1868), Austrian soldier; in Italian War of Independence, **9**, 604 seq.; **15**, 16.

Hague, Peace Conference (1899), **17**, 644-650; **23**, 490; (1907), **21**, 676-678.

Hai-Cheng, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.

Haider, shah of Persia 1576, **24**, 371.

Haiduks, Servian rebels at end of eighteenth century, **24**, 198.

Haiduti, outlaws in Bulgaria, **24**, 176.

Haik, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.

Hainault, merged into Flanders, **13**, 311.

Haines Bluff, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 440.

Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446-450.

Haiti, Republic of, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.

Haji Girai, see Girai.

Haj Mukhtar, grand vizir of Morocco; imprisoned (1901), **24**, 475.

Hajjaj ben Yusuf (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.

Hake, General von, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.

Haker, king of Egypt 393-380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621-622.

Hakhamani, see Achæmenes.

Ha-kha-Ptah, see Memphis.

Hakim, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996-1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.

Hakluyt, Richard (1552-1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonisation schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 535; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.

Hakodate, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.

Hakon I (Hako), "the Good" (ca. 920-ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.

Hakon, Jarl (Earl), king of Norway 977-995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Tryggvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.

Hakon III, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.

Hakon IV, king of Norway 1202-1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.

Hakon V, "the Old," king of Norway 1217-ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; his favours to Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.

Hakon VI, king of Norway 1299-1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.

Hakon VII, king of Norway 1343-1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden, **16**, 196.

Hakon VII, king of Norway (1905-), **16**, 493.

Halberstadt, battle of (1810); Westphalians defeated by Frederick William of Brunswick at, **15**, 307.

Haldimand, Sir Frederick (1718-1791), British general; administration as governor-general in Canada (1778-1784), **22**, 327.

Haldane, Richard B., British statesman; secretary of state for war (1905), **21**, 663; army reforms, **21**, 672.

Hale, John Parker (1806-1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the U. S. A. (1852), **23**, 389.

Hale, Nathan (1756-1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.

Halen, Don Juan van, count of Peracampos (1790-1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.

Halerfeld, Henry "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.

Hales, Sir Robert (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **18**, 492.

Half-breeds, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.

Half Moon or Crescent, ship of Henry Hudson; sails for the "Northwest Passage" (1609), **22**, 499 and note.

Halfdan I (d. 324 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subdues Sweden, **16**, 38.

Halfdan, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Gallo-way, **21**, 15.

Halfdan Svart (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.

Halfred Ottarson, Scandinavian skald, **16**, 62 seq.

Halidon Hill, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **18**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.

Halifax, Earl of, see Montague, Charles.

Halifax, Marquis of, see Savile, George.

Halizonians, most ancient people known to history, probably identified with Chaldeans, **3**, 87.

Hall, Floris Adrian van (1791-1866), Dutch statesman; ministry of (1860-1861), **14**, 62.

Halleck, Henry Wager (1815-1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

- V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332-333.
- Hamuda, bey of Tunis 1782-1814; reign of, **24**, 485.
- Hamza Mirza, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), **24**, 372.
- Han, Chinese dynasty (202 B.C.-220 A.D.); rule of, **24**, 263, 543.
- Hanau, town in Prussia; battle of (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318; resistance of, to the elector Frederick William IV (1848), **15**, 438-439.
- Hancock, John (1737-1793), American statesman; connection of, with repeal of the Stamp Act, **23**, 235; British attempt to capture (1775), **23**, 241.
- Hancock, Winfield Scott (1824-1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.
- Handzabek, town in Hungary; battle of (1684), **14**, 398.
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon, description of, **1**, 479.
- Hangmatana, see Ecbatana.
- Hankow (Han-kau), river port in China; France and Russia obtain concessions at (1895), **24**, 559.
- Hannibal, grandson of Hamilcar; campaign of, in Sicily (409 B.C.), **4**, 202.
- Hannibal (247-183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquests of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238-240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241-295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288-292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297-299; death of, **5**, 300.
- Hanno (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.
- Hanno (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356-358.
- Hanno (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.
- Hanno, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.
- Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.
- Hanno (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.
- Hanno, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.
- Hanno, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.
- Hannu, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.
- Hanover, province of Prussia; abandoned to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404-406.
- Hanover, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.
- Hans (Hensius) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.
- Hans, see John.
- Hansa, see Hanseatic League.
- Hanse Towns, see Hanseatic League.
- Hanseatic League (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166-168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lubeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.
- Hansford, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.
- Hapi, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phoenicia, **2**, 353.
- Hapsburg, see Habsburg.
- Harald, see Harold.
- Harbin or Kharbin, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.
- Harcourt, François, 2nd Duke of (1689-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.
- Harcourt, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.
- Harcourt (Henri de Lorraine) (1601-1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.
- Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.
- Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), **21**, 651.
- Hardee, William J. (1815-1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.
- Harde-Knud (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41-43.
- Hardenberg, Karl August von (1750-1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddeia in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.

Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.

Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.

Harun ar-Rashid (766-809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786-809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.

Harvard, John (1607-1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.

Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.

Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.

Harvey, Sir John (1778-1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.

Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.

Harvey, William (1578-1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.

Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.

Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225-228.

Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274-275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255-256.

Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204-203 B.C.), **5**, 284-286.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309-312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.

Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.

Haselrig, see **Haslerig**.

Hasenbühl, battle at, see **Göllheim**.

Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.

Haslerig (**Haselrig**), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.

Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolese leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.

Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as iman in Persia, **24**, 490.

Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697-698 A.D.), **2**, 327-328; **8**, 181-182.

Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251-252; **14**, 273-274; **24**, 485.

Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787-1792), **24**, 420.

Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grubovo (1858), **24**, 210.

Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420-422.

Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.

Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.

Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.

Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794-1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 430.

Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429-430.

Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.

Hasting (**Hastings**), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843-850), **11**, 4; invades England (893-897), **18**, 85-89.

Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.

Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754-1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813-1823), **22**, 126-127.

Hastings, Warren (1732-1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

- United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.
- Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von** (1786-1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.
- Hayne, Robert Young** (1791-1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.
- Haynes, John** (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.
- Hayti**, see **Haiti**.
- Hazael** (Khazailu), king of Damascus ca. 886-842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111-112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.
- Hazat**, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.
- Heath, Nicholas** (ca. 1501-1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.
- Heath, Sir Robert** (1575-1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.
- Heath, William** (1737-1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minute-men (1774), **23**, 241.
- Heathfelth**, see **Hatfield**.
- Heavens Field**, battle of, see **Hexham**.
- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
- Heber Find**, see **Eber Find**.
- Hébert, Jacques René** (1755-1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335-336.
- Hébertists**, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332-336.
- Hebrews**, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332-333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407-410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345-347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of captives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews**.
- Hebrides**, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45-46.
- Hecataeus** (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.
- Hector**, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.
- Hedin, Sven Anders** (1865-), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.
- Hedwig** (Jadwiga) (1371-1399), queen of Poland 1382-1386; reign of, **24**, 40-41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.
- Heerah**, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira**.
- Hegelochus**, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316-317.
- Hegesilaus**, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.
- Hegesistratus**, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364-365.
- Hegira** (Hejira), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117-120.
- Heidelberg**, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.
- Heijn, Pieter Pietersen**, or **Piet Heijn** (1578-1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577-578.
- Heilbronn**, a town in Württemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
- Heilbronn, Treaty of** (1633), **14**, 362.
- Heiligerlee**, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.
- Heilsberg**, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.
- Heine, Heinrich** (1797-1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357-358.
- Heinsius, Antonius** (1641-1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.
- Heintzelman, Samuel Peter** (1805-1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Heister, Leopold Philip de** (1707-1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
- Hejira**, see **Hegira**.
- Helding, Michael** (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Helen** (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179-180; death, **17**, 186.
- Helen of Mecklenburg** (1814-1858), German

Henry II, king of Cyprus; makes treaty with sultan of Egypt (ca. 1289), **8**, 453; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454.

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Iphigenia, in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73-74; **3**, 80.

Iphitus, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.

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Ipsus, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.

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- Isagoras, Athenian political leader; rival of Cleisthenes (510 B.C.), **3**, 236, 251-252, 256, 517.
- Isaiah, Hebrew prophet (ca. 740-701 B.C.), **2**, 218-219.
- Isauria, district in Cilicia, **6**, 430; **7**, 197.
- Iselberg, town in Switzerland; battle of (1809), **14**, 563.
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- Ishmael, son of Abraham; regarded as ancestor of Arabs, **8**, 102.
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- Isis, the chief Egyptian goddess: worship of, **1**, 63, 143, 219; **2**, 350; identified with Ceres, **1**, 235, 278-285; identified with Baal-Gabal, **1**, 312.
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- Isle of Ely, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.
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- Isly, small river in eastern Morocco; battle of (1844), **13**, 76.
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- Ismail, capital of district of Ismail, Russia; siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 409.
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- Issus, seaport of Asia Minor; battle of (333 B.C.), **4**, 299-305.
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John VI (1767-1826), king of Portugal 1816-1826; regent for his mother (1799-1816), **10**, 536; concludes alliance with England, **10**, 536; removes royal family to Brazil (1807), **10**, 538; **23**, 655; succeeds to the throne, **23**, 656-657; returns to Portugal (1821), **10**, 542; **23**, 657; army revolt compels the re-establishment of absolute monarchy, **10**, 524-525; seeks refuge from Dom Miguel with English fleet (1824), **10**, 545; death, **10**, 545.

John, king of Saxony 1854-1873; as prince, **15**, 417; as king, **15**, 465.

John or Hans I, king of Sweden 1220-1222; reign, **16**, 190.

John II, king of Sweden, see **John I**, king of Denmark.

John III (1537-1592), king of Sweden 1568-1592, second son of Gustavus Vasa; ambassador to England, **19**, 295; conspiracy against Eric XIV, **16**, 298-299, 348; reign of, **16**, 300-303; war with Russia, **17**, 215-217.

John I, pope 523-526 A.D.; Theodoric sends to Constantinople, **7**, 391.

John IV, pope 640-642 A.D.; pontificate of **8**, 540.

John V, pope 685-686 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 542.

John VI, pope 701-705 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.

John VII, pope 705-707 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 543.

John VIII, pope 872-882 A.D.; turning point in papacy, **8**, 575; authority assailed by Italian princes, **8**, 576; escapes to France, **8**, 577; relations with German emperors, **7**, 582-583, 587; death, **8**, 577.

John IX, pope 898-900 A.D.; competes with Sergius, **8**, 579.

John X, pope 914-928 A.D., influence of Theodora on election of, **7**, 592; **8**, 580; pontificate of, **8**, 580-581; fight with Marozia and Alberic, **8**, 581; death, **8**, 581.

John XI, pope 931-932 A.D.; pontificate of, **8**, 581-582.

John XII, pope 955-964 A.D.; unites civil and spiritual supremacy, **8**, 583; treachery to Otto, **8**, 583; trial, **8**, 583-584; crimes imputed to, **8**, 584; rebellions in favour of, **8**, 584; death, **8**, 585.

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John XIV, pope 983-984 A.D.; overthrown by Boniface VII, **8**, 587, 589.

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John XXIII (Baltasare Cossa), pope 1410-1415; succeeds Alexander V, **8**, 634; calls council at Constance, **14**, 200; deposed, **8**, 635; **14**, 201.

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John, son of Charles IV, king of Germany; acquires part of German kingdom (1378), **14**, 190.

John (1782-1859), archduke of Austria; commands army of allies in Tyrol in Third Coalition, **12**, 446 seq., 507; defeat of, at Raab (1809), **12**, 573; leads reform party, **14**, 619; opens diet of Vienna (1848), **14**, 645; made regent of empire (1848), **15**, 443.

John II (d. 1304), count of Avennes and Hainault; becomes count of Holland (1300), **13**, 305; **20**, 161; aids Isabella in deposing Edward II of England, **18**, 441; serves as mercenary under Edward III (1327), **18**, 444.

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John III, "the Triumphant," duke of Brabant; subdues uprising (1340), **13**, 309-310; makes treaty with Flemings (1356), **13**, 322.

John "the Fearless" (ca. 1370-1419), duke of Burgundy, and count of Nevers, son of Philip the Bold; marriage, **13**, 339; in war with Turks, **13**, 352, **24**, 319; leads crusade, **11**, 164; assassinates duke of Orleans, **11**, 165-166; at war with d'Armagnac, **11**, 167-168; at war with Charles VI, **11**, 169; massacre of Armagnacs, **11**, 174-175; master of Paris, **11**, 175-176; betrays cause of Rouen, **11**, 177; assassinated, **11**, 178, 179.

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John, duke of Naples (eighth century); aids Gregory II, **7**, 10.

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John of Austria, Don (1547-1578), Spanish soldier, **13**, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, **9**, 473-477; **10**, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

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Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.

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- Julia (83 or 82-54 B.C.), daughter of Caesar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Caesar's affection for, **5**, 602.
- Julia (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153-154.
- Julia Domna (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
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- Julian Family, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
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Kasimir (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **6**, 150.

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Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724-1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.

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Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.

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Kha-nefer-Ra, see Sebek-hotep V.

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Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172-173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.

Khartum (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1884), **21**, 646; fall of (1885), **24**, 461.

Kharu, name for Phœnicia, **1**, 136.

Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt, retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.

Khatti, see Hittites.

Khazailu, see Hazael.

Khazars or Chazars, see White Huns.

Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.

Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.

Kheta, see Hittites.

Kheta-sai, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.

Kheti, see Ab-meri-Ra.

Kheyr ed-din, see Barbarossa.

Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*

Khmer Empire, Aryans founded in Cambodia and Cochin China, **24**, 518.

Khnem Amen, see Hatshepsu.

Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864-1865), **17**, 600.

Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of north-eastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.

Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1805), **24**, 449.

Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.

Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.

Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.

Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94-98; worship of, **1**, 187.

Khumri, see Omri.

Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.

Khurrem, see Roxelana.

Khwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezm, a khirate of Central Asia; empire of,

Kistna see Krishna.

Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony (1177-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850-), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.

Ki-Utu, see Larsa.

Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.

Kladova, town in Servia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.

Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.

Klashr, see Calasirians.

Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.

Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.

Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.

Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.

Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.

Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.

Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.

Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.

Knight of Liddesdale, The, see Douglas, William.

Knights Hospitalers, see Hospitalers.

Knights of Malta, see Malta.

Knights of Rhodes, see Rhodes.

Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.

Knights Templar, see Templars.

Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.

Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.

Knights of the Temple, see Templars.

Knolles (Knollvs), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.

Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.

Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.

Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.

Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.

Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.

Knorville, city in Tennessee; siege (1863), **23**, 442.

Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.

Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.

Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.

Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.

Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.

Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

Knud, king of Sweden 1167-1195; reign, **16**, 189.

Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

- and continues revolutionary journalism, 14, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, 14, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, 14, 655; relations with Görgey, 14, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, 14, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, 14, 657; death, 15, 33.
- Kosztá Affair**, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, 23, 390.
- Kotaiba ben Muslim**, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, 8, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, 8, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, 24, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, 24, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), 22, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761-1819), German dramatist; murdered, 15, 371.
- Koulevtcha**, battle of (1828), 17, 544.
- Kouli Khan**, see Nadir Efchar.
- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), 24, 576.
- Kraft or Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, 14, 278.
- Kranach or Cranach**, Lucas (1472-1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, 14, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, 14, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735-1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, 12, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, 12, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, 12, 506; replaced by Archduke John, 12, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), 17, 236 seq.
- Kremsier or Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), 14, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), 15, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, 2, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, 24, 176.
- Kromeriz**, see Kremsier.
- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), 17, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), 17, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), 24, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744-1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, 17, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764-1824); relations of, with Alexander I, 17, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825-1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, 22, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), 22, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, 22, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), 22, 289; elected president of South African Republic, 22, 292; visits London, 21, 644; at Blömfontein, 22, 280, 300; administration, 22, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, 22, 314; characterisation of, 22, 301.
- Krumpen**, Sin Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), 16, 230.
- Kshattriyas (Rajputs)**, Indian warrior caste; migration of, 2, 497; conflict of, with Mohammedans, 2, 506-507; marriages of, 2, 514; doctrine of transmigration, 2, 534.
- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), 17, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of Kuban (1780-1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), 14, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, 14, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1216-1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, 24, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, 24, 588; invades Japan, 24, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar (Chedorlaomer)**, king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), 1, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), 15, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, 23, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see Don, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, 24, 27; battles of (1794), 24, 95; (1813), 14, 575; 15, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, 15, 534, 538-539.
- Kumani**, or Cumani, or Comans, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), 24, 130; overrun Bulgaria, 24, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, 1, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see Ali Kumurji.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, 15, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), 15, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, 24, 275.
- Kurbski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), 17, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, 2, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, 4, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., 1, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., 1, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), 24, 277.
- Kuroki**, Itei (1845-), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), 17, 623-624; 24, 658.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848-), Russian soldier; in war against Turko-

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La Balue, see **Balue**.

Labarum, name given to imperial standard of Constantine, **6**, 441.

Labashi-Marduk or **Labarosoarchodus** (sixth century B.C.), Babylonian king, **1**, 455, 535.

Labdas (third century A.D.), general of Zenobia, **6**, 423.

Labédoyère, Count Charles Angélique, of (1786-1815), French soldier; execution, **13**, 16.

Laberius, Decimus (107-43 B.C.), Roman soldier and dramatist; humiliated by Cæsar, **5**, 569, 646.

Labiau, town in East Prussia; Treaty of (1656), **15**, 135-136; **16**, 336.

Labienus, Quintus (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.

Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479-480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

Labouchère, Henry (1831-), English radical politician and journalist; elected to parliament (1880), **21**, 644.

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Labourdonnaie or **La Bourdonnaie**, Count Anne François Augustin de (1747-1792), French soldier; reduces Antwerp, **14**, 15.

Labourdonnaie or **Labourdonnais**, Bertrand François Mahé de (1699-1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.

Labourdonnaie, Count François Régis de (1767-1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.

Labrador, Gaspar Cortereal discovers (1500), **10**, 486; attached to Newfoundland (1765), **22**, 347.

La Bruyère, Jean de (1645-1696), French moralist, **11**, 635, 641, 642.

Labynetis (sixth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **2**, 458, 459.

Labyrinth, near Lake Mœris in Egypt, **1**, 113-114.

La Capelle, a town in France; taken by Turenne, **11**, 517.

La Cava (eighth century A.D.), Gothic princess, **8**, 191.

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Lacedæmonius (fifth century B.C.), Athenian commander, **3**, 421, 442-443.

Lacépède, Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Count de (1756-1825), French naturalist, **12**, 122.

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Laffitte, Jean (ca. 1780-ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, 23, 239.

La Flèche, Hélié de (eleventh century), French baron; opposes William Rufus, 18, 218 seq.

La Fontaine, Jean de (1621-1695), French fabulist, 11, 635.

La Force, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), 12, 271.

Lagash, see Shurpura.

Lagidæ or Ptolemies, Egyptian dynasty 320-30 B.C.; rule of, 3, 9-10, 22-23; 4, 562-577.

Lagny, town in France; siege of (1432), 11, 221.

Lahar, city of India; siege of (1779), 22, 94.

Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de (1754-1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, 12, 425, 427.

La Hire (Étienne Vignoles) (ca. 1390-1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, 11, 189; at Battle of the Herrings, 11, 192; at deliverance of Orleans, 11, 198-199; 18, 550.

La Hogue, see Hogue, La.

Lahore, a division of the Punjab, British India; Ranjit Singh becomes king of (1798), 22, 151; disorders in, 22, 152-153.

Lahore, Treaty of, treaty between the Sikh and British governments (1816), 22, 156.

Laibach (Laybach), city of Carniola, Austria-Hungary; Congress of (1821), 14, 588.

Laing's Neck, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), 21, 643; 22, 291; General Buller occupies (1900), 22, 314.

Laiote Bessaraba, Wallachian voyevod 1465-1481; rule of, 24, 133-135.

Lais (fourth century B.C.), a Greek courtesan; influence of, in Corinth, 3, 192.

La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de (1680-1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, 23, 198.

Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (1744-1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, 21, 442, 458; as commander-in-chief in India, 22, 119.

Lake Champlain, battle of; see Plattsburg.

Lake Dwellers; in Lydia, 2, 423; in Switzerland, 16, 520-528.

Lake Erie, battle of; see Erie, Lake, battle of.

Lake George, battle of, see George, Lake, battle of.

Lalita Vistara, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, 2, 536-537.

Lallemant, Gabriel (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, 23, 69-70.

Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda (1702-1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, 12, 41; campaigns of, in India, 12, 47, 79; 22, 63-64; execution of, 22, 67.

Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (1751-1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-folk, 12, 154; in French assembly of 1789, 12, 162; speaks to Parisian mob, 12, 211.

Lamachus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian naval commander; assists people of Sinope, 3, 436, 450; in Sicilian expedition, 3, 596, 601, 603.

Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José (1778-1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, 23, 589.

La Marche, ancient fortified French city; united to France (ca. 1300 A.D.), 11, 75.

La Marck, William de, see Marck.

La Marfée, see Marfée, La.

La Marmora, Alfonso Ferrero, Marchese di (1804-1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, 15, 24-25; at battle of Custoza, 15, 25-26.

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis (1790-1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, 13, 79; speech of, in tribune (1848), 13, 86-87; becomes member of provisional government, 13, 87; subdues mob, 13, 91; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, 13, 97; in civil war in Paris, 13, 100.

Lamb, William (1779-1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, 21, 569; fall of ministry, 21, 571; forms new ministry, 21, 574, 592.

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de (1749-1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, 12, 182; death of, 12, 271.

Lambert, John (1619-1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, 20, 117; offers Cromwell the protectorate, 20, 141; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, 20, 166; resignation, 20, 168; subdues Booth's rising, 20, 202; escape from the Tower, 20, 209; insurrection of, 20, 209-210; trial and banishment, 20, 240.

Lambert, John, see Nicholson, John.

Lambert, French commandant in Franco-Prussian War; at battle of Sedan, 13, 158.

Lambert of Spoleto, king of Italy 894-898 A.D.; reign of, 7, 591-592; sacks Rome, 8, 576.

Lambeth, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between the earl of Pembroke and Louis VIII of France (1217), 18, 367.

Lambruschini, Luigi (1776-1854), Italian cardinal and politician; influence over Charles X of France, 13, 35.

Lambton, John George (1792-1840), first earl of Durham, English Whig politician; proposes parliamentary reform, 21, 520; interested in colonisation of New Zealand, 22, 260; becomes governor-general of Canada (1838), 22, 338, death, 22, 339.

Lame Peace, see Longjumeau, Treaty of.

Lamego, town in Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon recaptures (1057), 10, 428.

Lanfried II, duke of Swabia 745-751 A.D.; war with Pepin, **7**, 505-506.

Langenau, Austrian general; secret informant of Metternich (1821), **15**, 379-380.

Langensalza, a town in Saxony; battle of (1866), **15**, 488.

Langeron, Count Alexander (1763-1831), Russian general; subdues Silesia, **17**, 466.

Langobardi, *see* Lombards.

Langside, suburb of Glasgow; battle of (1568), **19**, 316; **21**, 266.

Langton, Stephen (d. 1228), English prelate and statesman, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury; Innocent III forces election of, as archbishop, **8**, 611; **18**, 337; strife with King John, **18**, 340; reconciled with John, **18**, 344; heads barons against king, **18**, 345; submits demands of barons to John, **18**, 346; at Runnymede, **18**, 347.

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Languedoc, ancient division of France; **11**, 51-58.

Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Count (1753-1827), French politician; pleads with regicides, **12**, 291; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421.

Lannes, Jean (1769-1809), duke of Montebello, French marshal; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 463, 481; crossing the Alps, **12**, 498; at Marengo, **12**, 502; quarrels with Napoleon, **12**, 533; at Ulm and Austerlitz, **12**, 545, 546; at Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 451, 452; at Friedland, **12**, 560; victorious at Tudela, **10**, 342; mortally wounded at Essling, **12**, 573.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of (1845-), English statesman; administration as governor-general in India (1888-1893), **22**, 223; as secretary of state for foreign affairs signs Anglo-French treaty of 1904, **21**, 661.

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Lanyon, Sir William Owen (1842-1887), British soldier; appointed British administrator in Transvaal (1879), **22**, 289.

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Larévellère-Lépeaux, Louis Marie (1755-1824), French revolutionist; in the Directory, **12**, 419, 421, 452; forced to resign (1799), **12**, 472.

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- Laudonnière**, René Goulaise de (d. 1566), French Huguenot; leads relief expedition for American Huguenot colony (1564), **22**, 548; escapes from massacre of Spaniards, **22**, 550.
- Lauer**, Baron von, Austrian soldier; counsellor of Archduke John, **12**, 507; defeated at Hohenlinden (1800), **12**, 508.
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- Laufenburg**, siege of (1638), **14**, 375, 376.
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- Laurens**, **Henry** (1724-1792), American diplomat; sent as minister to Holland and captured by British, **23**, 277; in peace negotiations with England, **23**, 281.
- Laurent**, French revolutionist; appointed jailor of Louis XVII (1794), **12**, 401, 402.
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- Laurier**, Sir Wilfrid (1841-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier, **22**, 346; at Colonial conference (1907), **21**, 669.
- Lauriston**, Alexandre Jacques Bernard **Law**, **Marquis of** (1768-1828), French soldier; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; peace mission to St. Petersburg, **12**, 590.
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- Laval de Westmeath**, see **Nugent**.
- Lavalette**, Marie Joseph Chamans, Count de (1769-1830); condemnation and escape (1815), **13**, 17.
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- La Valette**, Louis de Nogaret de (1593-1639), called **The Cardinal**, French prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; holds military command under Richelieu, **11**, 461.
- Lavalleje**, Juan Antonio, soldier of Argentina; in invasion of the Cisplatine province (1825), **23**, 595; commands in war of Argentine Republic with Brazil, **23**, 595-596.
- La Vallière**, Françoise Louise de la Baume le Blanc, Duchesse de, known as "**Sister Louise de la Miséricorde**" (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV; becomes king's mistress, **11**, 551; supplanted by Madame de Montespan, **11**, 554, 555; retires to convent, **11**, 555; character, **11**, 554; children of, **11**, 555.
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Leopold (1676–1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171–172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.

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Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.

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Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.

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Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.

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Linen Legion, a picked body of Roman soldiers; origin of (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.
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 Liutprand or Luitprand (ca. 920-972), bishop of Cremona; chronicle of, **8**, 580.
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- Loménie de Brienne, Etienne Charles de (1727-1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144-147.
- Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711-1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.
- Lonato, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.
- Londinium, Roman name for London, *q. v.*
- London, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298-299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518-521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253-256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334-346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.
- London, Treaties of (1827), **21**, 534-535; (1854), **17**, 562; see also London Protocol.
- London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587-589.
- Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.
- Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.
- London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.
- Longa, Mariano de Renobalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.
- Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.
- Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315-316.
- Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210-273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.
- Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.
- Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.
- Longjumeau, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.
- Longobardi, see Lombards.
- Long Parliament, see Government.
- Longstreet, James (1821-1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.
- Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.
- Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619-1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazou maligns, **11**, 492-493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.
- Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640-1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.
- Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.
- Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.
- Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425-427; demolition of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.
- Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795-1862), president of Paraguay 1844-1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826-1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798-1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.
- Lord of the Isles, see Isles, Lord of the.
- Lorenzino de' Medici, see Medici.
- Lorenzo de' Medici, see Medici.
- Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630-1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.
- Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45-46.
- Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826-1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.
- Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

to French throne, **15**, 533; accession, **10**, 372; **12**, 616; **21**, 480; flight from Paris, **12**, 623; **21**, 481; restoration to throne, **13**, 11; the "White Terror," **13**, 12-14; ministry of Armand, duke of Richelieu, **13**, 14-16; refuses to commute Marshal Ney's sentence, **13**, 17; *La Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 18-19; disputes over constitutional and parliamentary doctrines under, **13**, 19-20; issues ordinance of Sept. 5th, 1816, **13**, 20; ministry of Decazes, **13**, 23-24; ministry of Villèle, **13**, 28-31; relation to Spanish Crusade, **13**, 29; last days, **13**, 31-32; death, **13**, 32; characterisation, **13**, 32-33.

Louis (I) "the Great" (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.

Louis II, king of Hungary 1516-1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377-1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.

Louis I (1838-1889), king of Portugal 1861-1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.

Louis (1784-1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.

Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365-1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.

Louis of Male (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327-330.

Louis of Nassau (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322-1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320-328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772-1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781-1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see **Napoleon III**.

Louis Philippe (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to

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Louis William I (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.

Louisburg, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196-197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.

Louise, queen of Prussia, see **Luise**.

Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 444.

Louise de la Miséricorde, see **Vallière**.

Louise of Orleans (1812-1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.

Louise of Savoy, see **Angoulême, Duchess of**.

Louisiana, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82-83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841-1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429-430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Louisiana Purchase, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.

Loups, see **Delawares**.

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783-1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, see **Toussaint L'Ouverture**.

recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
Lucka, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
Luckner, Count Nikolaus (1722-1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
Lucknow, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
Lucretia or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
Lucretius, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
Lucretius, Titus Carus (96-55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647-649.
Lucrezia Borgia, see **Borgia**.
Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110-57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467-471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
Lucullus, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.
Lucumo (753-716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.
Lucy, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
Luddites, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810-1816), **21**, 484, 489-490.
Ludi Francici, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
Ludlow, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.
Ludlow, Edmund (1617-1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
Ludolf, duke of Carinthia 1085-1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.
Ludwell, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.
Ludwig, see **Louis**.
Ludwig Ernst, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
Lueger, Karl (1844-), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58-60.
Lugaid, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
Lugaid, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.
Lugalanda, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
Lugal-kigubni-dudu, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
Lugal-kisali, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.

Lugal-shuggur, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
Lugaltarsi (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.
Lugal-ushumgal, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
Lugal-zaggisi, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
Lugdunum Batavorum, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*
Luise or **Louise**, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776-1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299-300; death, **15**, 300.
Luise Henriette, of Orange (1627-1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
Luitgarde (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.
Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821-), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.
Luiz, king of Portugal; see **Louis**.
Lulubi, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
Lulumi, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
Lumley, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.
Lummador (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.
Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
Luna, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.
Luna, Alvaro de (1388-1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
Lund, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
Lundin, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
Lunéville, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
Lupercalia, Roman festival, **5**, 73-74, 579.
Lupus, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Maetæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
Luscinus, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.
Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
Lusitanians, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317-319, 501; **10**, 8.
Lusignan, Amalric or Amaury de; see **Almeric II**.
Lusignan, Guy de; see **Guy**.
Lussigny, Baron de; see **Concini**.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772-1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616-617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, **9**, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72-76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99-101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?-281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441-442, 443, 446, 450-454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372-316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831-1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

McDonough, Thomas (1783-1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Macdougall (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn.

Macdougall, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

McDougall, William (1822-), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343-344.

McDowell, Irvin (1818-1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.

Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.

Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64-65.

Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210-215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217-218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342-344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245-246, 254, 278-280, 292-293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444-446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215-255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256-419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440-443, 490-491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504-506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516-533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315-317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217-219.

Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.

Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.

Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.

Macedonian Phalanx, see Phalanx.

Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214-205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200-197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynoscephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171-168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149-148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315-317.

Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731-761 A.D., **21**, 12.

MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.

McGregory, Major, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.

Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.

Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.

Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701-1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.

Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.

MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.

Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469-1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.

Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.

Macistius, see Masistius.

Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752-1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.

McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.

Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640-1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755-1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789-1793), **22**, 342.

Mackenzie, Alexander (1822-1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.

Mackenzie, George, see Cromarty, Earl of.

Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795-1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.

McKinley, William (1843-1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897-1901), **23**, 487-491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.

McKinley Bill, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.

Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394-395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.

Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494-495.

Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

Magalhães, Fernão de, see **Magellan**.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838-1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662-663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.

Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347-349; text, **18**, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.

Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469-472; death, **6**, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298-299.

Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.

Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.

Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102-103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134-136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign, **16**, 104.

Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093-1103; reign, **16**, 104-105.

Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130-1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.

Magnus V, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, **16**, 109-112.

Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263-1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.

Magnus VII, king of Norway, see **Magnus** II, king of Sweden.

Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275-1290; reign, **16**, 192.

Magnus II (1316-1374), king of Sweden 1319-1350, 1359-1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319-1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.

Magnus Ferratus, see **Le Grand Ferré**.

Magnus, Johannes (1488-1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.

Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.

Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

career, 11, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, 11, 630.

Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, 19, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.

Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), 14, 115, (1517), 14, 245; siege of (1793), 12, 363; 15, 272.

Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), 23, 585, 592.

Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, 24, 234.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), 22, 323.

Maitland, John, see Lauderdale.

Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, 10, 366; governor of Upper Canada, 22, 335; recalled, 22, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), 22, 276.

Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, 19, 285; 21, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, 19, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, 19, 305, 307; 21, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, 19, 320, 335; death, 19, 352; 21, 274.

Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, 14, 181.

Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, 9, 81.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, 10, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, 10, 99.

Majorianus, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, 6, 605-610; laws, 6, 606-607; wars with Goths, 6, 608-609; abdication, death, 6, 609-610.

Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), 21, 643, 652; 22, 291.

Makar, see Melkarth.

Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, 17, 623; death, 17, 623.

Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), 17, 516.

Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, 10, 486; ceded to British (1824), 22, 132.

Malachi, Hebrew prophet, 2, 131.

Malachy, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, 21, 356.

Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), 21, 346; defeated by Danes (851), 21, 348.

Malachy II, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, 21, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, 21, 351; recognised as king of

Ireland (1015), 21, 355; burns Dublin, 21, 355; death, 21, 356.

Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), 4, 555.

Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, 10, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), 10, 149-151.

Malakov, Duke of, see Pélissier.

Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), 2, 377.

Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, 9, 185.

Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, 8, 644.

Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), 9, 161-162.

Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), 9, 282 seq.

Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), 10, 486.

Malazo, naval battle of (1704), 20, 474.

Malchus, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, 3, 591.

Malchus (first century), Nabataean prince; treaty with Romans, 6, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), 2, 180.

Malchus, see Porphyry.

Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, 21, 17, 27.

Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, 21, 18, 27.

Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, 21, 23; at the English court, 21, 24; invades England (1070), 21, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, 18, 186; 21, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, 21, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), 18, 219; 21, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), 18, 219-220; 21, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, 21, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, 21, 58.

Malcolm IV (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, 21, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, 21, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, 21, 46; death, 21, 46.

Maldivé Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), 10, 486.

Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's *Encyclopædia*, 12, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, 12, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, 12, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), 12, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, 12, 294; execution of, 12, 338.

Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, 9, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, 9, 146.

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarins**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settlement, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 390 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 463. See also Bogomiles, Catharæ, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilus**, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
- Manilius** (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot, in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see Manly.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Catiline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
- Manly** (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see Man.
- Manneans**, see Man.
- Manners and Customs**, see Social Conditions.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Babili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or **Mauny**, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see Sonnini.
- Mans**, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mausel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier, member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Marboduuus (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76-77.

Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.

Marceau, François Séverin des Gravières (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.

Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137-138.

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.

Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611-612.

Marcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thræseas, **6**, 205, 206.

Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258-262, 271-273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264-266; death of, **5**, 273.

March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.

March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.

March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.

March, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.

Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.

Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.

Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.

Marchiali, see Man with the Iron Mask.

Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces

Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.

Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.

March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623-633.

Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.

Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183-193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381-382, 385.

Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.

Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., **7**, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.

Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-430; removed from command, **13**, 439.

Marco Kralevitich, king of southern Serbia 1371-1394; popularity, **24**, 193.

Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296-298, 619.

Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462-463.

Marco Polo, see Polo, Marco.

Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161-180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294-306; border wars of, **6**, 296-299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310-311.

Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.

Marcy, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.

Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.

Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285-288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348-350; invades Boeotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Plataea, **3**, 363-373.

Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.

Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.

Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

main treatment, **13**, 387-419; early life, **13** 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 24; **13**, 388; summons council of state, **13**, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, **19**, 334; resigns regency, **13**, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, **13**, 486.

Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174-175.

Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence, wife of Louis IX of France, **11**, 64, 65.

Margaret of Savoy, see Margaret of Austria.

Margaret of Scotland (1425?-1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.

Margaret of Valois or of France (1553-1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.

Margaret Plantagenet, see Salisbury.

Margaret Tudor (1489-1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 88; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.

Margarita, see Margaret.

Margary, A. R., British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.

Margites, character in a Greek burlesque poem, **4**, 266.

Marguerite, see Margaret.

Marguerite, Auguste (1823-), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 159.

Mari, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, **1**, 390.

Maria I (1734-1816), queen of Portugal; accession, **10**, 533; shares government with husband, **10**, 534; restores Jesuits to power, **10**, 534; government turned over to Dom João, **10**, 536; death, **10**, 542.

Maria II (Maria da Gloria) (1819-1853), queen of Portugal 1834-1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551-556; death, **10**, 556.

Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccaccio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.

Maria, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.

Maria Amalia (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.

Maria Anna, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), **10**, 520.

Maria Christina, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 478-479.

Maria Christina (1806-1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833-1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96-99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.

Maria Christina (1858-), queen regent of Spain 1885-1902; regency, **10**, 418-421.

Maria Elizabeth (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.

Maria Josepha of Bavaria (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.

Maria Josepha, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.

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Maria Louisa (1751-1819), wife of Charles IV of Spain, **10**, 333.

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Maria of Antioch (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 268-269.

Maria Theresa (1638-1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.

Maria Theresa or Theresia (1717-1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424-465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165-169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447-454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461-465.

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Mariandyni, people of Asia Minor, **2**, 449; **3**, 205.

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Marie, Pierre Thomas (1797-1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.

Marie Antoinette, Joséphe Jeanne (1755-1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, **12**, 123-143; 316-324; marriage, **12**, 96, 123; early years of, **12**, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, **12**, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, **12**, 127, 128;

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Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of (1660-1744), wife of the great duke; aids flight of Princess Anne from London, **20**, 409; intimate relations with Queen Anne, **20**, 470; ascendancy over queen, **11**, 614; supplanted by Mrs. Masham, **20**, 481; dismissed from court, **20**, 485; income of, **20**, 504.

Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), English dramatist; estimate of, **19**, 464, 467.

Marmington, Lord, see Wellesley.

Marmion, William, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de (1774-1852), duke of Ragusa, French soldier: returns to France from French expedition into Egypt (1799), **12**, 481; directs artillery of Napoleon's army in Switzerland (1800), **12**, 498; at battle of Marengo (1800), **12**, 502 seq.; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; administration of, in Dalmatia (1807), **17**, 462; at battle of Wagram (1809), **12**, 574; succeeds Massena (1811), **10**, 358; **12**, 582; defeated at Salamanca (1812), **10**, 365; **12**, 588; concludes capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 488; commands government forces in July revolution of 1830, **13**, 46.

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Marna, Phœnician god, **2**, 343.

Marnix, John van (sixteenth century), lord of Toulouse, Dutch soldier; in rebellion of 1566, **13**, 409.

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Marolles, General de (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.

Maron, a Spartan; bravery at Thermopylæ, **3**, 326.

Maronites, Syrian people; origin, **7**, 188.

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Marot, Clément (1495-1544), French writer, **11**, 330.

Marozia (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, **7**, 592-593; **8**, 581-582.

Marpesia, queen of Amazons, **2**, 440.

Marquette, Jacques (1637-1675), French Jesuit, missionary and explorer; explorations in America, **23**, 72-74.

Marrast, Armand (1801-1852), French statesman; after revolution of 1848, **13**, 86.

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Marschall, Von, minister of duchy of Nassau; disciple of Metternich, **15**, 379.

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Marsden, Samuel (1764-1838), English clergyman; establishes first mission in New Zealand (1814), **22**, 259.

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Marseilles, seaport of southern France; besieged by Emperor Charles V (1536), **14**, 274; aroused by Barbaroux (1792), **12**, 259-260; revolt at (1848), **13**, 103.

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Mary, daughter of Isabella and Conrad; becomes queen of Jerusalem (1217), **8**, 422; marries Jean de Brienne, **8**, 423.

Mary (1505-1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome, wife of Louis II of Hungary; regent of Netherlands for Charles V, **13**, 369 note, 387.

Mary of Burgundy (1457-1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268-269; **13**, 359-360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.

Mary of Guelders, queen of James II of Scotland, niece of Philip the Good of Burgundy; marriage (1449), **21**, 184; as queen-regent, **21**, 189; feud with Archbishop Kennedy, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 189.

Mary of Lorraine or Guise (1515-1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), **21**, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, **21**, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, **21**, 245; strife with religious reformers, **21**, 248-253; furthers her brothers' schemes, **21**, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, **21**, 253; death, **21**, 256; character and talents of, **21**, 244, 251, 252, 256.

Mary Adelaide of Savoy (d. 1711), duchess of Burgundy, **11**, 625.

Mary Tudor or Mary of France (1496-1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.

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Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi (1401-ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronises, **9**, 360.

Masæsylians, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), **5**, 295.

Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello) (1622-1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.

Mascames, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.

Mascara, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.

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Mascarenhas, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.

Mascezel (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.

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Masham, Lady (Abigail Hill) (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), **20**, 481, 485.

Masliuasha (**Maxyes**), Libyan tribe; location, **1**, 85; in army of Ramses II, **1**, 144; invade Egypt (thirteenth century B.C.), **1**, 163, 168-169; form corps of mercenaries called Ma, **1**, 169, 172.

Masinissa (ca. 238-149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 281-282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, **5**, 284-285; proclaimed king of Numidia, **5**, 286; at battle of Zama, **5**, 287-291; conquers Carthaginians, **2**, 324-325; **5**, 304-305; death, **5**, 308.

Masistes (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377-378.

Masistius or **Macistius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, **3**, 360-361.

Maslama (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, **8**, 183-185.

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Massasoit (ca. 1580-1661), a chief of the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (U. S. A.); concludes treaty with Plymouth settlers, **22**, 631; reveals Indian plot, **22**, 632; welcomes Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Massawa, town in the Sudan, Egypt; Italy occupies (1885), **9**, 632.
Masséna, André, duke of Rivoli and prince of Essling (1758-1817), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; serves under Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 424-427, 433, 438-439, 470, 471; victorious at Zürich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435; defends Genoa, **12**, 500; in Austrian campaign (1809), **12**, 572-574; **14**, 554; in the Peninsula campaign, **10**, 352, 353, 357, 541; **12**, 582.
Massey, Sir Edward (ca. 1619-ca. 1674), English general; at battle of Worcester, **20**, 108.
Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B.C.), **5**, 386, 387.
Massud, Seljuk sultan (ca. 1136), grandson of Malik Shah; authority lost over Abbasid caliphs, **8**, 227.

Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.
Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308, 383.
Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.
Masu, a people of Asia Minor; Hittite relations with (ca. 1365 B.C.), **1**, 142, 144.
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Masulipatam, city in British India; taken by the English (1759), **22**, 62.
Matabeleland, region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal; Cecil Rhodes terminates rebellion in (1896), **22**, 273-274.
Matchin, town in Bulgaria; battle of (1791), **17**, 410.
Maternus, a Roman soldier; revolt and execution (187 A.D.), **6**, 380.
Maternus, Curiatius, Roman poet (ca. 60 A.D.); epigrams and tragedies of, **6**, 345-346.
Maternus, Friarius, Roman senator 193 A.D., refuses imperial crown, **6**, 383.
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Matho (d. 215 B.C.), Libyan soldier; revolts against Carthage (218 B.C.), **5**, 233; death, **5**, 234.
Matilda (d. 1083), queen of William the Conqueror; marriage, **13**, 289, 311; joins him in England, **18**, 176; crowned, **18**, 176; aids Robert, **18**, 192; death, **18**, 195.
Matilda (1156-1189), daughter of Henry II of England; marries Henry, duke of Saxony and becomes progenitor of present royal family of Great Britain, **18**, 289.
Matilda or Maud (1102-1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247-254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.
Matilda or Maud (1080-1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

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Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306-313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438-441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339-341.

Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286-305 and 306-308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433-439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438-439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459-1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493-1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237-247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270-272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221-222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74-75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364-365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241-242; **16**, 613-614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245-247.

Maximilian II (1527-1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564-1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317-320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318-319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756-1825), king of Bavaria 1806-1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811-1864), king of Bavaria 1818-1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573-1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333-334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662-1726), duke of Bavaria 1679-1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolean, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727-1777), duke of Bavaria 1745-1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458-459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832-1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864-1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756-1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235-238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408-411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308-313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437-439.

Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393-394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 520; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurgus (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409-411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 466-467.

Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasil Ivanovitch, **17**, 190-192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

Maxyses, see **Mashauasha**.

Maybach, Albert von (1822-). Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554-1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

- stored to power in Florence (1512), 9, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), 9, 458; restored (1529), 9, 459; 11, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, 9, 241; favoured by Leo X, 9, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), 9, 457, 460; assassinated, 9, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519-1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), 11, 332; power in France, 11, 351-394; becomes regent (1560), 11, 356; espouses Catholic cause, 11, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, 11, 378; court of, 11, 384; death, 11, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder"** (1389-1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, 9, 349-361; banished by the Albizzi, 9, 351; patron of learning, 9, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, 9, 359-361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II)**, see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), 9, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (1360-1429)**, Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, 9, 349-350.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461)**, son of Cosmo the Elder, 9, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere"** (1498-1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, 9, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453-1478)**, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; murdered, 9, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479-1516)**, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), 9, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de' (1511-1535)**, Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, 9, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent"** (1448-1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, 9, 365; rules in Florence, 9, 370-390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, 9, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, 9, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492-1519)**, duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, 9, 407; rules in Florence, 9, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de' (1573-1642)**, queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, 11, 410; regent 1610-1617, 11, 432-438; Richelieu, counsellor of, 11, 438, 449; arrests Condé, 11, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, 11, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, 11, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, 11, 462; exiled, 11, 464; contributes to missions in North America, 22, 555, 556; death, 11, 481.
- Medici, Piero de' (1416-1469)**, son of Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, 9, 362-363; incapacity as governor, 9, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de' (1471-1503)**, son of Lorenzo; Florence under, 9, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, 9, 239; driven from Florence, 9, 412; death, 9, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388)**, gonfalonier of Florence (1378), 9, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866)**, 15, 27.
- Medici, Library of the**, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 354.
- Medicine: practice of**, in Egypt, 1, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, 1, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, 2, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, 3, 90-91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, 18, 6; Arabian medicine, 8, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb)**, a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, 8, 12; early converts to Islam in, 8, 117; siege of, 8, 123-124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, 8, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco**, see Rio Seco.
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of**, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, 10, 244; 13, 525; 19, 390; defeated by the English (1588), 19, 393-402.
- Mediolanum**, see Milan.
- Mediterranean Race**, origin, 1, 77; 4, 208; theory of the, 3, 34, 42; 4, 208.
- Medius (fourth century B.C.)**, a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.
- Medon (seventh century B.C.)**, archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.
- Medontids**, descendants of Medon, 3, 162.
- Medusa**, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, 3, 486.
- Medway**, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), 20, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766-1814)**, Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat**, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.
- Megabases (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.
- Megabates (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429.

- eries, **5**, 384-386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius, Caius Gemellus**, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis** (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men**, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 421.
- Menabrea, Louis Frédéric, Count** (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540-541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard, General**, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20-21.
- Mencheres**, see Men-kau-Ra.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeliev or Mendelejeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch** (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere**, see Mæander.
- Mendoza, Lopez de**, see Mondijar.
- Mendoza, Pedro de** (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de** (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene**, see Ma.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
- Menelaus**, see Onias.
- Menelek or Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.

- Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro** (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Meneptah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90-91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
- Menezes, Dom Pedro de** (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cheri-nus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see Memphis.
- Menon of Pharsalus**, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Menon the Thessalian**, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti, Ciro** (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou, Baron Jacques François de** ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see Sem-en-Ptah.
- Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch** (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

Merv or **Merve**, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.

Merwan (I) **ben Hakem** (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684-685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744-750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see **Mushke**.

Meshhed-Hussein, see **Kerbela**.

Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.

Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352-354.

Mesochris, see **Neb-ka**.

Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, **1**, 329-626; identified with **Aram**, **1**, 347; sources for history, **1**, 320-322; description, **1**, 338-342, 369-370, 390-391; centre of ancient civilisation, **1**, 472; art, **2**, 352; inscriptions, **2**, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, **4**, 604; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 152-153; see also **Assyria**, **Babylonia**, and **Baghdad**.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., **5**, 356.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., **5**, 511.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171-176.

Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, **3**, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, **3**, 143-151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, **4**, 66, 166, 180; in **Ætolian League**, **4**, 518.

Messiah, Hebrew hope of, **2**, 113, 130, 168-169, 172; a critical view of the, **2**, 168-176.

Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), **14**, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), **9**, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), **10**, 293; **20**, 521; bombardment of, by **Filangieri** (1848), **9**, 595.

Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), **5**, 276.

Metcalf, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785-1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835-1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843-1845), **22**, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats **Hasdrubal**, **5**, 224, 226-228.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes **Cæsar**, **5**, 535.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers **Dalmatians**, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over **Jugurtha**, **5**, 387-391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues **Balearic Isles**, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, **5**, 499; intrigues of, against **Pompey**, **5**, 529, 530.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers **Cretans**, **5**, 466; in **Catiline War**, **5**, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats **Philip Andiscus** (147 B.C.), **4**, 542-544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 363; opposes **Gracchus**, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129-63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in **Civil War**, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins **Sulla**, **5**, 435; attacks **Cisalpine province**, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against **Sertorius**, **5**, 458.

Metellus Nepos, Quintus Cæcilius, Roman consul 57 B.C.; aids **Pompey**, **5**, 494-495, 506.

Methesuphis, see **Mer-en-Ra I**.

Methodism, rise of, **20**, 553.

Methodius, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate; work among **Slavic peoples**, **24**, 161.

Methodius the Confessor (d. 846 A.D.), Greek prelate; made patriarch of **Constantinople** (842 A.D.), **8**, 554; restores icons, **7**, 210; **8**, 554.

Methuen, battle of (1306), **21**, 89-90.

Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, 3d Baron (1845-), British soldier; at battles of **Belmont**, **Graspan**, **Modder River**, and **Magersfontein**, **22**, 275, 306-309; captured by **Boers** (1902), **22**, 317.

Methuen Treaty, a treaty between **England** and **Portugal** (1703), **10**, 519 note, 523.

Metten I or Mettenus (ninth century B.C.), king of **Tyre**, **2**, 284.

Mettenbaal (Matinu-Baal), king of **Aradus** ca. 854 B.C., **2**, 284.

Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773-1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to **Paris**, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of **War of Liberation**, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against **France**, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at **Congress of Vienna**, **14**, 578-579; policy toward **German states**, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363-364, 389; **German disciples** of, **15**, 379-381; promotes **Treaty of Holy Alliance**, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at **Assembly of Frankfort**, **15**, 365-366; at **Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle**, **15**, 371; at **Karlsbad Conference**, **15**, 372; opposes **liberalism**, **15**, 380-382; sides with **Turkey** in **Greek insurrection** of 1821, **15**, 383; influences **Russian policy**, **15**, 388; **Oriental policy** of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes **political reforms**, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620-622, 627.

- Michael Voyislav**, grand zhupan of Servia 1050-1080; recognised as king by Pope Gregory VII, **24**, 189.
- Michael Wisniowiecki**, king of Poland 1669-1673; characterisation of, **24**, 57 seq.; in Turkish invasion, **24**, 59 seq., 388; death of, **24**, 60.
- Michael**, daughter of Saul, **2**, 79, 84, 90.
- Michaud, Joseph** (1767-1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.
- Michelangelo** (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475-1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400-402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402-403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.
- Michele di Lando**, see **Lando**.
- Mitchell, Sir Francis**, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.
- Michelozzi, Michelozzo**, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396-1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.
- Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch** (1735-1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.
- Michigan**, one of the western states of the United States; Marquette, one of the founders of (1637), **23**, 73; becomes a territory (1805), **23**, 319; admitted to the Union (1837), **23**, 362, 369; bankruptcy of (1842), **23**, 365.
- Michilimackinac**, island at head of Lake Michigan; French mission established at (1673), **23**, 70.
- Micion** (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.
- Micipsa** (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.
- Midas**, legendary king of Phrygia; legend of birth, **4**, 295; endowed with gift of gold, **2**, 414; story of death, **2**, 411.
- Middelburg**, capital of province of Zeeland, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.
- Middlemore (Meddlemore)** (sixteenth century); agent of Elizabeth to Scotland (1568), **19**, 317.
- Middlesex, Earl of**, see **Cranfield, Lionel**.
- Middlesex Election Case**, contest over election of John Wilkes to English Parliament (1768), **20**, 611-612.
- Middleton, John, Earl of** (1619-1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern-
- ment (1660), **21**, 297; fall and death, **21**, 298.
- Midea**, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Midhat Pasha**, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864-1868; administration of, **24**, 178.
- Midi, Nicholas**, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.
- Midianites**, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72-74.
- Midias** (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Æolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.
- Midlothian Campaign** (1880), Gladstone's speeches in, **21**, 642.
- Miebidos**, see **Mer-ba-pen**.
- Mieczyslaw I**, king of Poland 962-992 A.D.; founder of Piast dynasty, **24**, 2; reign of, **24**, 8-9.
- Mieczyslaw II**, king of Poland 1025-1034; reign of, **24**, 11-13.
- Mieczyslaw III**, king of Poland; first reign of, 1173-1177, **24**, 30; second reign of, 1201-1202, **24**, 31-32.
- Mignet, François Auguste Marie** (1796-1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.
- Migrations, Barbarian**, see **Invasions**.
- Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo** (1802-1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.
- Milan (Mediolanum)**, capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236-237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374-397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591-592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407-408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153-1162), **9**, 46-49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelphs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257-258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258-260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542-546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

- 194-195; Carians subject to, **2**, 417-418; parentage, **3**, 108; suppresses piracy, **3**, 158; treatment of Theseus, **3**, 159-160; laws of, **2**, 515; **3**, 196; ruler of the Ægean, **3**, 403; remains in Crete, **3**, 35.
- Minotaur**, fabulous monster, **3**, 159.
- Minsk**, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
- Minto**, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751-1814); governor-general of India 1807-1813, **22**, 124-125.
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845-), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
- Minucius**, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Æquian War, **5**, 149.
- Minucius**, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Minucius**, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, **5**, 253-254.
- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580-1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
- Minyæ**, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
- Minyas**, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
- Miotto**, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
- Miquel**, Johannes von (1829-1901), German minister of finance 1890-1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
- Miquelon**, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Mirabeau**, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749-1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229-230; estimates of, **12**, 231-234.
- Miracles**, performed by Vespasian, **6**, 232-233; at temple of Venus Aphacitis, foretelling fall of Palmyra, **6**, 426; angel appears to Licinius, **6**, 442; Tricassæ (Troyes) saved from Attila, **6**, 585; apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul to Attila, **6**, 593; attending Clovis' march, **7**, 473.
- Miraflores**, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
- Mir Ali Shir Nevai** (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
- Miramon**, Miguel (1832-1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
- Miranda**, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756-1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
- Mirandola**, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
- Mircea the Great**, king of Rumania 1386-1418; reign of, **24**, 130-131.
- Mirdites**, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see *La Vallière*, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see *Chattanooga*, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12-17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32-33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347-348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421-422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or **Mitania** (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramæan state; relations with

monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221-222.

Mohammed, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see **Muhammed**.

Mohammedans, followers of Mohammed, also called Mussulmans or Moslems (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325-328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191-208, 233-259, **10**, 36-62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179-182; (eleventh century), **2**, 377; (972-976), **7**, 211; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21-39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also **Arabia**, **Egypt**, **Persia**, and **Religion**, **A**.

Mohawks, tribe of North American Indians; relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Dellius to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.

Mohegans (Mohicans), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.

Moir, Earl of, see **Hastings**.

Mokan Khan (Greek, Dizabul), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266-268.

Mokawkas, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.

Molay, Jacques de (d. 1314), last grand-master of the Templars 1298-1314; execution **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.

Moldavia, a former principality, now a part of Rumania; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130-131; becomes subject to Turkey (1529), **24**, 349.

Moldowandji, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.

Molé, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781-1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70-71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.

Molé, Matthieu (1584-1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503-504.

Molesworth, Robert, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.

Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1620-1673), French comedian; characterization, **11**, 645.

Molino del Rey, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

Möllendorf, Wichard Johann Heinrich von (1721-1816), Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273-276.

Mölln, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.

Mollwitz, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162-163.

Moloch, Phœnician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580-581.

Molon (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.

Molossians (Molossi), Greek tribe in Epirus; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **3**, 398.

Molossus, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in Epirus, **4**, 502.

Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (1800-1891), Prussian field-marshal and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180-181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.

Molucca Islands, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.

Molyneux, William (1656-1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.

Momylus, see **Augustulus**.

Monaco, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.

Monaldeschi, Giovanni (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331-333.

Monasticism; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.

English: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Ethelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165-167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279-280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483-484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297-298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148-151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535-1536), **19**, 159-161.

Greek: influence of monks in Byzantine politics, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.

Irish: monastic constitution of Irish church (431-550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious septs, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340-343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.

Latin: monks pioneers in farming and commerce, **7**, 19; dominate mediæval society, **7**, 39; monastic celibacy in sixth century, **8**, 535; monasteries centres of preternatural agencies, **8**, 536; monks occupy prominent positions (ca.

Monroe, James (1758-1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816-1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.

Monroe Doctrine, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815-1826), **23**, xx-xxi, 350-351; the French in Mexico (1862-1867), **23**, xxiii, 466-467, 630-635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484-485, 599-600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.

Mons, city in Belgium; captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434-435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.

Mons-en-Pévèle (Mons-en-Puelle), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.

Monsieur, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.

Montagu, Edward (1602-1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614-616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25-27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.

Montagu, John, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

Montagu, Richard (1577-1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

Montague, Charles (1661-1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460-461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

Montague, Edward (1625-1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

Montague, Sir Edward (d. 1556), English

statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227-228.

Montague, Sir James, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

Montague, John Nevil, Lord, see Nevil, John.

Montague, Thomas de (1388-1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1553-1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427-431.

Montalivet, Camille de (1801-1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.

Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

Montana, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.

Montaperti, town in Italy; battle (1260), **9**, 102-104; **14**, 125.

Montargis, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189-190; **18**, 550.

Montauban, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.

Montauban, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.

Montauban, Jean, Sire de (ca. 1412-1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241.

Mont Avron, see Avron, Mont.

Montbazon, Madame de, see Chevreuse, Duchess de.

Montbélard or Montbéliard, Philibert Guéneau de (1720-1785), French naturalist, **12**, 121.

Montcalm (Montcalm de Saint Véran), Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712-1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Forts Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219-221.

Montclar, General, French commander; military governor of Alsace, **11**, 594; lieutenant-general under the dauphin, **11**, 599; devastates Palatinate (1688), **11**, 603; **14**, 400.

Montcorvin, Jean de, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.

Monteagle, William Parker, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.

Montebello, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Montecatini, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.

Montecuculi or Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo (1608-1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (ca. 1503-1577), French marshal; at siege of Siena (1554-1555), **9**, 466; **11**, 346.

Montmirail, town in France; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.

Montmorency (Burchards), Lords of; efforts of Louis VI against, **11**, 30.

Montmorency or **Montmorenci**, Anne de (1492-1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Écouen and Chantilly, **11**, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, **11**, 341; commands army in Low Countries, **11**, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; relieved from office, **11**, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, **11**, 361.

Montmorency, Henri II, Duke of (1595-1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, **11**, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, **11**, 465; execution of, **11**, 465 seq.

Montmorency, Philip de, count of Horn, see Horn.

Montpellier, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), **11**, 122.

Montpellier, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), **11**, 448.

Montpellier, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, **8**, 280.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, **11**, 513.

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824-1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), **13**, 78.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, **11**, 393-394; estimate of, **11**, 394.

Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), **11**, 398.

Montpensier, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), **11**, 412.

Montreal, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), **23**, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), **22**, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, **23**, 187; English capture (1760), **23**, 222.

Montreuil, town in France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.

Montreuil, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, **11**, 23.

Montreuil, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), **20**, 42.

Montreuil, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), **18**, 418.

Montrichard, Joseph Elie Désiré Perruquet (1760-1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), **17**, 28.

Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612-1650), Scottish soldier and states-

man; victories in Scotland, **20**, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, **20**, 39; **21**, 294; retires to the Continent, **20**, 45; returns to Scotland, **20**, 94; capture and execution, **20**, 94-95; **21**, 295; characterisation, **20**, 95.

Mont-Saint-Jean, town near Waterloo; battle of, see Waterloo.

Mont-Saint-Michel, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), **18**, 215-216.

Montsorel, town in England; siege of (1217), **18**, 365.

Montt, Jorge (1847-), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), **23**, 611.

Montt, Manuel (1809-1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), **23**, 610.

Monuments, see Archæology and Inscriptions.

Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), **13**, 446.

Moon, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, **2**, 207; identified with Astarte, **2**, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, **2**, 446; worshipped in Persia, **3**, 297; see Astarte.

Moor, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 652.

Moore, James (ca. 1640-1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, **23**, 59; in Indian War of 1703, **23**, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, **23**, 190.

Moore, James (1737-1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), **23**, 250.

Moore, Sir John (1761-1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343-348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.

Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126-127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223-225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249-250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also **Moriscos**.

Mophis, king of Takahasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479-480.

Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844-), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.

Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.

Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.

Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858–), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.

Morale or Monreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.

Morillo, Pablo (1777–1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.

Morini, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.

Morino, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.

Moriscos, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also Moors.

Morley, John, British writer and statesman, secretary of state for India (1905), **21**, 663.

Mornay, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549–1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.

Mörner, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.

Mornington, Earl of, see Wellesley.

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811–1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.

Morocco or Marocco, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469–476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103–1146), **8**, 242–245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859–1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473–476; Algeciras conference (1906), **21**, 665.

Morocco or Marocco, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.

Morone, Girolamo (ca. 1450–1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.

Morosini, Francesco (1618–1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667–1669), **9**, 520–521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.

Morosov, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.

Morosov (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

Morrill, Justin Smith (1810–1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.

Morrill Tariff Act, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.

Morris, Gouverneur (1752–1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.

Morris, Lewis (1671–1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.

Morris, Robert (1734–1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.

Morristown, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.

Mortara, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.

Mortemar, Athénais de, see Montespan, Mme. de.

Mortemer, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768–1835), duke of Trévisé, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.

Mortimer, Edmond (1390–1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.

Mortimer, Sir Edmond (1376–1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.

Mortimer, Roger (1287–1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443–445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448–450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.

Mortimer, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395–1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.

Mortimer's Cross, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.

Mortmain, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.

Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530–1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

Muffawaka, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216-218.

Muffling, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775-1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815). **15**, 331.

Mughal or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21-39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.

Mug Nuadat, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.

Mugwumps, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.

Muhammed, the prophet, see **Mohammed**.

Muhammed (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280-282.

Muhammed, shah of Persia 1834-48, **24**, 494.

Muhammed Ali Murzhi, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 499.

Muhammed, shah of Persia, see **Aga**.

Muhammed I, sultan of Turkey 1413-1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.

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Nehemiah, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130-133.

Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684-1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.

Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 234.

Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.

Nekht-Hor-heb, see **Nectanebo I**.

Nekht-neb-ef, see **Nectanebo II**.

Neku I, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671-664 B.C., **1**, 178-179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426-427.

Neku or **Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610-594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187-188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.

Neleides, legendary Greek race; defeated by Dorians, **3**, 117, 122.

Neleus, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.

Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.

Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9**, 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12**, 466; **21**, 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12**, 510; **16**, 421; **21**, 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12**, 514-515; follows Villeneuve, **21**, 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10**, 322; **12**, 544; **21**, 466-469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12**, 351.

Nelson, Samuel (1792-1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23**, 466.

Nelson, William (1825-1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.

Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792-1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.

Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.

Nemanya, Stephen, see Stephen (I) Nemanya.

Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.

Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.

Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.

Nemours, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see **Foix**.

Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437-1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269-270.

Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814-1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.

Nenephes, see **Ata**.

Neocæsar, see **Cæsarion**.

Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Plataea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.

Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the *Ægean*, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590-609; chronological summary, **14**, 75-85.

Rulers:

William I 1813-1840, **14**, 26-31, 59.

William II 1840-1849, **14**, 59-61.

William III 1849-1890, **14**, 61-65.

Wilhelmina 1890-, **14**, 65-67.

Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713-1714), see **Belgium**.

Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present **Belgium**, *q. v.*

Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.

Neuchâtel, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre**.

Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.

Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.

Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686-1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.

Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.

Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442-444.

Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI**.

Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474-1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.

Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.

Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.

Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.

Nevers, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy**.

Nevers, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga**.

Nevers, Louis of, see **Louis of Nevers**, count of Flanders.

Nevil or Neville, Anne, see **Anne Nevil**.

Nevil, George (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.

Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.

Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.

Nevil, Richard, see **Warwick, Earl of**.

Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.

Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.

Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.

Nevitta (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.

New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.

New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York**.

Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.

Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.

Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.

New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.

Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.

New Carthage, see **Cartagena**.

Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.

New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.

Newcastle, Dukes of, see **Cavendish, William**, and **Pelham, Thomas**.

Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.

New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90-120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 130-151,

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264; politics, **21**, 672.

Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see Demetrius II.

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Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see Councils.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.

Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhist sacred writings, **2**, 542.

Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.

Nikopoli, see **Nicopoli**.

Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428; irrigation, **21**, 674.

Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.

Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.

Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678-1679); series of treaties between France and Holland,

11, 589; **13**, 640; France and Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and the Empire, **11**, 590; effect of, on Great Elector, **15**, 142; effect of, on Messina, **9**, 491.

Nimrod (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see **Caian**.

Nimwegen, see **Nimeguen**.

Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444-445; **2**, 575-576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.

Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.

Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.

Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.

Ninua, see **Nineveh**.

Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.

Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.

Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.

Nish or **Nissa**, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.

Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.

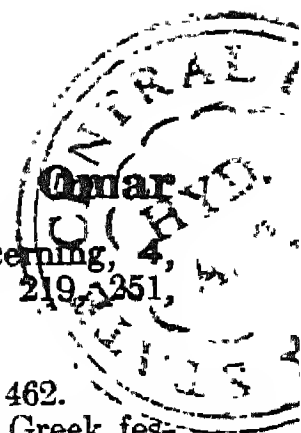
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- Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), **24**, 520.
- Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 166, 167.
- Norris, Sir Henry (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.
- Norris, Sir John (1547-1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.
- Norris, Sir John (1689-1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.
- North, Francis (1637-1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.
- North, Frederick, Lord North (1732-1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.
- Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), **18**, 243-245.
- Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539-1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, **19**, 428; as minister of James I, **19**, 483.
- Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.
- Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.
- Northampton, Treaty of (1328), **21**, 116.
- North Babylonia, see Agade.
- Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.
- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826-1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872-1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.
- North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), **23**, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), **23**, 194; refuses obedience to parliament (1770), **23**, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), **23**, 296; secedes (1861), **23**, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), **23**, 464.
- Northcote, Lord, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), **21**, 672.
- Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818-1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, **21**, 648.
- North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
- Northern War (1700-1721), **16**, 371-398; **17**, 265-304.
- North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), **13**, 629; **20**, 247-248; see also Downs.
- North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.
- Northmen, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, **7**, 575, 583; **9**, 65; **11**, 1-3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, **7**, 585-590; come to England, **18**, 660; origin and customs of, **18**, 67; continue invasions of England, **18**, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, **18**, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, **21**, 13; invade Ireland, **21**, 345; see also Danes.
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- Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, **18**, 46; supremacy of, **18**, 48-49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), **18**, 53; decline, **18**, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), **18**, 56; literature in, **18**, 165-167.
- North Virginia Company, see Plymouth Company.
- Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, **23**, 371.
- Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.
- Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576-1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585-1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595-1596), **13**, 548-549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498-499.
- Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.
- Norumbega, name given by early explorers to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, **22**, 533 note.
- Norway, main treatment see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1-32; age of the Vikings (-1050), **16**, 49-101; to the Union of Kalmar (1050-1397), **16**, 102-120; Union of Kalmar (1397), **16**, 204; aftermath of Union (1397-1559), **16**, 205-270; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559-1677), **16**, 345-369; in the eigh-

Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133-134, 136-137.
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Nuncomar, see Nandkumar.
Núñez, Rafael (1825-1891), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880-1882, 1884-1894, **23**, 603.
Nuños, Ægidius, see Clement VIII, antipope.
Nur ad-Din or **Noureddin** (ca. 1116-1173), sultan of Syria 1145-1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.
Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), **14**, 172; (1357), **11**, 133; (1522), **14**, 259; (1524), **14**, 259; at height of prosperity, **14**, 277; sieges of (1632), **14**, 355-366; (1795), **15**, 281.
Nuremberg, Peace of (1532), a religious truce

between Charles V and the Protestants, **14**, 271.
Nushirvan, see Chosroes, I.
Nusk (Nusku), Phœnician divinity, **1**, 313.
Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.
Nymphenburg, Alliance of (1741), **15**, 168.
Nymphidius, Sabinus, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.
Nymphius, Samnite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.
Nymphodorus, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.
Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.
Nysæus, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
Nystad, Peace of (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, **16**, 397-398; **17**, 304.

- Oddo Arrighi**, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.
- Odenathus (Odhenat)** of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin** (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar**, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo** (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see Eudes.
- Odo** (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer** (Odoacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
- Odomantes**, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe** (1571?-1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo** (1809-1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick** (1575-1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan** (1755-1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
- O'Donovan Rossa**, see Rossa.
- Odoric, Saint** (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odoacar**, see Odoacer.
- Odrysiens**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Æcolampadius (Hausschein)** (1482-1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder, George L.** (1728-1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Ædipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Æneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Ænomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Ænophyta**, town in Boeotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Ænotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Æobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Ætæans (Enianians)**, Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Ætosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella, Lucretius** (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet: in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdai** (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier, Robert**, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see Holger Danske.
- Ogle, William**, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward** (1696-1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish** (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara, Charles** (1740?-1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo** (1776-1842), Chilean



Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, 17, 102.

Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945-964; regency, 7, 237; 17, 99-101; accepts Christianity, 17, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, 7, 237; 17, 100; canonised, 17, 99.

Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, 17, 151, 157.

Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), 9, 260, 364.

Oliaros or **Antiparos**, an island of the Cyclades; Phoenicians found colony at, 2, 274.

Olinda, Marquis of, see **Aranjo Lima**.

Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303-1304), 18, 421; 21, 79.

Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), 16, 341; 24, 55.

Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587-1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, 10, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, 19, 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, 10, 266; 11, 479; fall of, 10, 270-271.

Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, 10, 537.

Oliver, Andrew (1706-1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), 23, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, 23, 232.

Ollivier, Emile (1825-), French statesman; début as political orator, 13, 134; member of bench of "Five," 13, 135; ministry of, 13, 144-146; issues official memorial (1870), 15, 518.

Olmütz or **Olomouc**, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, 15, 204; conference of (1850), 15, 10.

Olney, Richard (1835-), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895-1897), 23, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), 23, 599.

Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), 3, 576.

Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, 3, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, 3, 174; temple at, 3, 479, 481; treasury at, 3, 184; statues, 3, 481, 484-488; 4, 66; treasures plundered, 4, 492; Mummius adorns temple, 4, 546; destroyed by Vandals, 4, 611; see also **Olympic Games**.

Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, 4, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, 4, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, 4, 434; intrigues of, 4, 475; allied with Eumenes, 4, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, 4, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, 4, 490; dominant in Macedonia, 4, 490; Cassander executes,

4, 441, 490; traditions concerning, 4, 219, 258, 259; character, 4, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.

Olympiads, origin of, 25, 667.

Olympias (third century B.C.), 4, 462.

Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, 3, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, 3, 150; Cylon visitor at, 3, 165; Myron contends in, 3, 184; origin and character, 3, 172-174; in honour of Hera, 3, 182; Orsippus contends in, 3, 185; Miltiades' success in, 3, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, 3, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, 3, 585; 4, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, 3, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, 4, 189; influence of, on Greek life, 4, 591; ended, 4, 611.

Olympieum, temple at Athens, 3, 230.

Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), 3, 360.

Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), 4, 504.

Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, 6, 549; administration of, 6, 555.

Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, 4, 229.

Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383-379 B.C.), 4, 129-132.

Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, 4, 129; Sparta attacks, 4, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, 4, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), 4, 132.

Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, 4, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), 4, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, 4, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), 4, 229, 230.

O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), 21, 448.

Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634-644; caliphate, 8, 150-167; conversion to Islam, 8, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, 8, 145; conquest of Persia, 8, 13-15, 151-155; conquest of Syria, 8, 156-159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, 8, 157; conquest of Egypt, 8, 160-162; burning of library of Alexandria, 8, 163, 164; death, 8, 165; character and public works, 8, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, 8, 166; institutions of, 8, 15, 167.

Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717-720; as governor of Medina, 8, 184; as caliph, 8, 186.

Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, 8, 205.

Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, 24, 492.

Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), 24, 331.

Omar Pasha (1806-1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, 24, 149; in Montenegro, 24, 210, 211.

B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.

Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.

Orange, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.

Orange Free State, see Orange River Colony.

Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.

Orange River Colony (formerly Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276-282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280-281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.

Oratory (Rhetoric):

American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396-397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356-358.

English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630-631; Pitt, **20**, 640.

French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.

Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459-461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519-520, 535-538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601-603; see also Demosthenes.

Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Caesar, **5**, 460.

Orbilius, Pupillus (113-12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.

Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.

Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.

Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818-1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.

Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480-1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.

Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.

Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.

Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.

Ordóñez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.

Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-866; reign of, **10**, 42.

Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914-923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.

Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950-955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44-45.

Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.

Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.

Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.

O'Reilly, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503.

Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.

Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.

Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.

Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.

Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.

Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.

Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.

Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.

Oribe, Manuel (1802-1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.

Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.

Orik, see Ourique.

Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.

Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.

Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.

Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314-318.

Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428-1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.

Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.

Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

- Oroetes**, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.
- Orontes**, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.
- Orontobates**, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292-293, 297.
- O'Rourke**, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280-281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.
- Orpheus**, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.
- Orpheus of Crotona**, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.
- Orsba**, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.
- Orseolo**, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991-1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29-32.
- Orsini**, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.
- Orsini**, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.
- Orsini (Des Ursins)**, Princess Anna Maria (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.
- Orsini**, Felice (1819-1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132-133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.
- Orsini**, Giacinto, see Celestine III.
- Orsini**, Giovanni Gaetano, see Nicholas III.
- Orsini**, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.
- Orsova**, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.
- Orthagoras** or **Andreas**, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.
- Orthodoxy**, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.
- Ortoadistes**, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.
- Orus**, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.
- Orxines**, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372-373.
- Osborne**, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.
- Oscans** or **Opici**, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.
- Oscar I** (1799-1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.
- Oscar II** (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482-493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.
- Osceola**, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.
- Osgood**, Samuel (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.
- Oshima**, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.
- Osiander**, Andreas (1498-1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.
- Osiris**, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.
- Osius** (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.
- Osman I** or **Othman** (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312-314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312-313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.
- Osman II** (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618-1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.
- Osman III**, sultan of Turkey 1754-1757; reign, **24**, 412.
- Osman Digna** (ca. 1836-), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.
- Osman Pacha** (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.
- Osman Pacha (Topal Osman)** (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.
- Osman Pacha** (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.
- Osman Yegen** (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.
- Osmanli**, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.
- Osnabrück**, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.
- Ospak** (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.
- Osroes**, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).
- Ossory**, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.
- Osten**, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.
- Osten-Sacken**, Dmitri, Count of (1790-1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.
- Ostend**, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), **13**, 538-539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.
- Ostend Manifesto**, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.
- Ostermann**, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686-1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345-346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.
- Ostermann-Tolstoy**, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.

Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.

Ottocar, see Odoacer.

Ottoman Empire, see Turkey.

Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.

Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.

Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20'.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767-1847), French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791-1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.

Ouriq, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.

Outram, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.

Ouverture, Toussaint l', see Toussaint.

Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.

Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.

Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.

Owen, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.

Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.

Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.

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Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.

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Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.

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Palm, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.

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Palmer, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.

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Pardo, Manuel (1834-1878), president of Peru; administration, 23, 606.

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Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146-1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365-366; death, **18**, 368.

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Pemmo, duke of Friuli ca. 701-ca. 744; reign, **7**, 449-450.

Peña, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830-), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891-1895, **23**, 617.

Penal Transportation: the American colonies and the convict transportation system, **22**, 582-584; political convicts in Virginia under James II, **23**, 134; Maryland forbids importation of felons, **23**, 136; British criminals sent to New South Wales (1787), **22**, 235; penal colony established in New South Wales (1824), **22**, 238; convict colonists in Van Diemen's Land, **22**, 242-244; convict settlement in Queensland, **22**, 249; convicts sent to Western Australia, **22**, 249; convict agitation in Cape Colony, **22**, 268.

Penates, Roman household gods, **5**, 68.

Penda (ca. 575-654 A.D.), king of Mercia 627-654 A.D.; reign, **18**, 49-53.

Pendleton, George Hunt (1825-1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.

Pendleton Civil Service Act (1864), a bill to reform the civil service, passed by the congress of the United States, **23**, 479.

Penelope, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.

Penestæ or Penests, Thessalian serfs; general conditions of, **3**, 190; **4**, 162.

Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March-July, 1862), **23**, 430-432.

Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808-1814); main treatment, **10**, 336-374, 537-541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474-478.

Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.

Penn, William (1644-1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34-37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38-40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45-46.

Pennsylvania, state of the United States; Hudson anchors in Delaware Bay (1609), **22**, 499; Swedes settle Tinicum (1643), **23**, 10; Dutch of New Netherlands conquer (1655), **23**, 17-18; West India Company transfers to Amsterdam (1663), **23**, 22; surrendered to duke of York (1664), **23**, 26; Charles II grants to William Penn, **23**, 32; Philadelphia settled (1683), **23**, 41; royal province (1693-1694), **23**, 45; adopts new form of government (1696), **23**, 45; Penn grants "Charter of Privileges" (1701), **23**, 45; concludes treaty with the Six Nations (1743), **23**, 168; trading posts established on the Ohio (1750), **23**, 200; Mason and Dixon's line (1761), **23**, 43;

Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.

Perctarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.

Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.

Percy, Henry (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.

Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.

Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.

Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.

Percy, Hugh (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.

Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.

Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.

Percy, Thomas (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.

Percy, Thomas, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.

Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.

Perdiccas I, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.

Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaians to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.

Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.

Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.

Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.

Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.

Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.

Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.

Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.

Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.

Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.

Perez, José Joaquin (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.

Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.

Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.

Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.

Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.

Pericanii, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.

Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

6, 303; watchword of, **6**, 327; reign, **6**, 377, 382-383; deified by Severus, **6**, 386.

Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536-561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880-1899), **23**, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

Pescennius Niger, see Niger.

Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

Pestilence, see Plague.

Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petadius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97-98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, **24**, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.

Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

Peter II, prince of Montenegro 1830-1851; reign of, **24**, 209.

Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, **17**, 249-327; childhood of, **17**, 251-253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256-257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz

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Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, **17**, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353-354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361-362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367-368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV (1150), 10, 59, and note.

Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiae Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, 6, 205; opens his veins, 6, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, 6, 105, 106.

Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, 6, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), 2, 171; 6, 162.

Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, 6, 596, 599; Valentinian and, 6, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, 6, 600; flight and death, 6, 600.

Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), 24, 658.

Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, 17, 594; shot, 17, 595.

Petrus de Vineia, see Vineia, Petrus de.

Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 439.

Petty, Sir William (1623-1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, 20, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, 20, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), 21, 437.

Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl of.

Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne, see Lansdowne, Marquis of.

Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), 4, 319.

Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, 4, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), 4, 436.

Peucetii, Italian tribe, 3, 111.

Pevensay, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, 18, 213, 214.

Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, 2, 386.

Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778-1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, 13, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, 13, 37; arrested, 13, 57, 58.

Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810-1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), 23, 606; retires to England (1865), 23, 606.

Pfaffenbrief, The, Swiss confederation adopts, 16, 579.

Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), 14, 514.

Pflug, Julius (1499-1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, 14, 305.

Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), 3, 595.

Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, 3, 108.

Phædras, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," 4, 2.

Phædrus (ca. 1-60 A.D.), Roman writer, 6, 106, 160.

Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, 4, 532.

Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), 5, 596-597.

Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), 24, 509.

Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, 4, 231; treason of, 4, 231, 232.

Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, 12, 23.

Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, 4, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, 4, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, 4, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, 4, 398.

Phalanx, Roman, 5, 111.

Phalanx, Theban, at Leuctra, 4, 220; at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246.

Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, 3, 177; 4, 580.

Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, 3, 119.

Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), 3, 440.

Phanariots, see Fanariots.

Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, 2, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), 2, 601.

Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), 3, 544.

Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), 6, 223.

Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420-428 A.D.; legend of, 7, 463-464.

Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, 1, 73.

Pharaoh of the Exodus, Egyptian king; identified with Menepthah, 1, 31, 73; pursues the Israelites (1270 B.C.), 2, 61.

Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, 4, 113.

Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), 4, 85.

Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, 2, 160-162; schools of, 2, 179, 201; oppose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), 2, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), 2, 26; adaptability of, 2, 28.

Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, 2, 618; relations with Greeks, 4, 82-108, 115-117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), 4, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), 4, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, 2, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, 3, 426; 4, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, 3, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), 2, 623, 628, 649.

Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, 2, 295; 4, 305, 316-317.

Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190-156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), 2, 388.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

Philip V (229–179 B.C.), king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; early life and character, **4**, 462, 526; wars in Greece, **4**, 527, 530; poisons Aratus, **4**, 528; negotiations with Hannibal, **4**, 528; **5**, 260, 263, 296; wars with Rome, **4**, 529–536; **5**, 296–302; death, **4**, 537; **5**, 302.

Philip I, of Portugal, see **Philip II**, of Spain.

Philip II, of Portugal, see **Philip III**, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see **Philip IV**, of Spain.

Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

Philip II (1527–1598), king of Spain (I, of Portugal), 1556–1598; main treatment, **10**, 233–260; marries Mary Tudor (1554), **10**, 234; **11**, 346; at battle of St. Quentin (1557), **10**, 238; **11**, 347; at war with France, **10**, 239–240; **19**, 259–260; concludes with France Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559), **11**, 348; **13**, 382; supports Guise party in France (1562), **11**, 357; harasses Venetian commerce, **9**, 324; Italian wars of, **9**, 468–472; marries Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, of France, **10**, 240; **13**, 381; proclaimed monarch of North America (1565), **22**, 550; marries Anne of Austria (1572), **13**, 427; rule in, and struggles of, with the Low Countries, **10**, 240–244; **11**, 361; **13**, 381–384, 385–386, 390–

394, 402, 425, 485–486; **14**, 308; prepares armada against England (1588), **10**, 244–246; **11**, 385; **13**, 524–525; acquires crown of Portugal (1580), **10**, 246, 500–501; leaves instructions to Philip III, **10**, 507; signs Peace of Ver- vins (1598), **11**, 405; death, **10**, 257; **13**, 532; **19**, 420; condition of Spain under, **10**, 257–258; characterisation of, **10**, 235–237, 259–260.

Philip III (1578–1621), king of Spain (II, of Portugal) 1598–1621; accession, **10**, 262; Italian policy, **9**, 482; reign in Portugal, **10**, 508; rule in Low Countries, **13**, 533, 540, 541, 546; death, **10**, 262.

Philip IV (1605–1665), king of Spain (III, of Portugal) 1621–1665; accession, **10**, 263; **13**, 570; decline of Spain under, **10**, 263–266; Catalan insurrection under, **10**, 267; rule in Portugal, **10**, 508–512; death, **10**, 271; **13**, 631; characterisation, **10**, 266, 271.

Philip V (1683–1746), king of Spain 1700–1746; accession of, **10**, 277, 280; **11**, 601–612; **13**, 644; **14**, 405; main treatment of reign, **10**, 280–301; marries Maria Louisa of Savoy (1701), **10**, 282; at war with England (1703), **10**, 285 seq.; invests Barcelona, **10**, 286; at war with Portugal (1707), **10**, 288, 520; flees his capital, **11**, 621; recalled to Madrid (1710), **10**, 289; victorious at Brihuega, **10**, 289; re-established as king (1713), **14**, 416; marries Princess Elizabeth Farnese, **9**, 530; **10**, 292; attacks Sicily (1718), **10**, 293; accedes to Quadruple Alliance, **9**, 530, 532; abdicates (1724), **10**, 294; claims Austrian inheritance (1740), **14**, 426; death, **10**, 300.

Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **8**, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see **Philip II**, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see **Sainte Aldegonde**.

Philip Herod, see **Herod, Philip**.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788-1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849-), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731-1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

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(3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305-314.

Punitz, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.

Punjab or Panjab, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.

Punt, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.

Punta Arenas, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.

Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.

Puqudu, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 400.

Puranas, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.

Puritans, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227-230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621-622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648-651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.

Pursta or Pulista, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.

Puru, an Indian people, **2**, 490.

Purukhumi, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.

Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.

Putnam, Israel (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

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Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.

Qobt, see Coptos.

Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296-298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.

Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.

Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.

Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.

Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.

Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.

Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453-454.

Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117-119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.

Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697-1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.

Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.

Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.

Que, see Cilicia.

Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.

Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186-188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193-194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**,

589; **23**, 219-222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.

Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.

Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1714); main treatment, **23**, 190-194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.

Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.

Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.

Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378-1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.

Quéroutille, Louise Renée de (1649-1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.

Quesada, see Ximines.

Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.

Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.

Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405-406.

Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.

Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104-106.

Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.

Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.

Quincy, Josiah (1744-1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.

Quincy, Josiah (1772-1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.

Quinet, Edgar (1803-1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.

Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.

Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.

Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

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- Ra**, Egyptian sun god; worship of, **1**, 139, 219-221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, **1**, 119.
- Raab**, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), **14**, 656.
- Rabelais**, François (ca. 1495-1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, **11**, 331, 423-425.
- Rabiah**, tribe of Arabs; descent, **8**, 16, 107.
- Rabirius**, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), **5**, 479.
- Rabna**, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), **14**, 95.
- Rabshakeh**, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), **1**, 394; attacks Jerusalem, **1**, 410; ordered to levy troops, **1**, 426.
- Rachel**, wife of Jacob; legend of, **2**, 58; **3**, 96.
- Racine**, Jean Baptiste (1639-1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, **11**, 644-645.
- Raclawice**, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), **24**, 93.
- Racovitza**, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741-1744; rule of, **24**, 145.
- Rada**, Juan de (ca. 1490-1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), **23**, 556-557.
- Radagaisus** or **Radagais** (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, **6**, 546.
- Radbod**, see **Ratbod**.
- Radcliffe**, James (1689-1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, **20**, 509; impeached, **20**, 511; executed, **20**, 512.
- Radcliffe**, Thomas, see **Sussex**, Earl of.
- Radcot**, town in England; battle of (1387), **18**, 500.
- Radetzki**, Feodor (1820-1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, **17**, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605.
- Radetzky**, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766-1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custoza (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, **14**, 641-644; **15**, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), **14**, 658-659; at battle of Novara, **14**, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, **14**, 660; death, **15**, 14.
- Radhi**, caliph of Baghdad 934-940; reign of, **8**, 219-220.
- Radisson**, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), **23**, 66.
- Radlu Negru**, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), **24**, 130.
- Radom Confederation**, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, **17**, 378.
- Radomir**, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, **7**, 246.
- Radoslav**, see **Stephen III**.
- Radowitz**, Joseph Maria von (1797-1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, **15**, 457.
- Radul** (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, **24**, 133.
- Radul** (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, **24**, 136.
- Radul** (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136.
- Radzin**, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; depredations of, in Russia, **17**, 246.
- Rædwald** (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, **18**, 46.
- Rafael**, see **Raphael**.
- Raffles**, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781-1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, **22**, 125.
- Raghib Pacha** (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, **24**, 412-413.
- Raginbert** (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, **7**, 446.
- Raginfrid**, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714-720 A.D.), **7**, 488-490.
- Raglan**, Herbert of, see **Somerset**, Edward.
- Raglan**, Lord, see **Somerset**, Fitzroy James Henry.
- Ragman Roll**, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, **21**, 67; given up to Scots, **21**, 116.
- Ragnachar** (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.); Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, **7**, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, **7**, 476.
- Ragnar Lodbrok** (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, **16**, 36, 39-40; invades England, **18**, 71; death of, **11**, 2; **16**, 40; **18**, 71.
- Ragusa**, Duke of, see **Marmont**.
- Rahl**, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), **23**, 260.
- Railways**, see **Transportation**.
- Raimund**, see **Raymond**.
- Rainald**, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, **8**, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, **8**, 373; death of, **8**, 374.
- Raisuli**, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, **24**, 475.
- Rajmahal Kols**, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, **2**, 488.
- Rajputana**, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

- Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 171.
- Ramses IX, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 159, 210.
- Ramses XIII, king of Egypt; last king of twentieth dynasty, **1**, 74.
- Ramusi, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753-1813), American statesman; in constitutional convention, **23**, 291; refuses to sign Federal constitution, **23**, 293; appointed attorney-general in Washington's cabinet, **23**, 300.
- Randolph, Edward (ca. 1620-1694), English colonial official; secretary of Sir Edmund Andros, **23**, 159, 170; presents claims against Massachusetts, **23**, 149-150; serves writs of *quo warranto* against Rhode Island and Connecticut, **23**, 151.
- Randolph, Peyton (1723-1775), American statesman and patriot; president of Continental Congress, **23**, 247.
- Randolph, Sir Thomas (ca. 1525-1590), a British diplomat; minister at Edinburgh, **19**, 299.
- Randolph, Sir Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, Scotch nobleman, nephew of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; submits to king of England, **21**, 90; takes Bruce's banner, **21**, 92; captured by Scots, **21**, 95; known as "great earl of Moray," **21**, 95; takes castle of Edinburgh, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106-107; invades England, **21**, 108; becomes regent of Scotland, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; ambassador to Rome and France, **21**, 113; his regency, **21**, 129-130; death, **21**, 130.
- Randolph, Thomas (d. 1332), earl of Moray, son of the preceding; killed at Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130.
- Randon, king of the Alamanni; captures Mogontiacum (368 A.D.), **6**, 519.
- Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795-1871), French general; policy in Mexico, **23**, 634; administration in Africa, **24**, 484.
- Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of (1856-), British colonial administrator; appointed governor of New Zealand (1897), **22**, 261.
- Rangoon, city of British India; occupied by British, **22**, 134; surrender (1856), **22**, 161.
- Ranji Singh (1780-1839), Indian prince; relations with Afghanistan and Great Britain, **22**, 151; obtains Koh-i-nur and Kashmir, **22**, 151; death, **22**, 152.
- Rantgar, a Frisian; assassinates Grimwald (714 A.D.), **7**, 487.
- Rantzau, John, Count (1492-1565), Danish general; commands army in invasion of Ditmarsh, **16**, 346.
- Rantzau, Henry, Count (1526-1598), Danish general and governor of Holstein; receives Tycho Brahe, the philosopher, **16**, 354.
- Rantzau-Ascheberg, Hans, Count, Danish nobleman; liberates his serfs (1739), **16**, 414.
- Rantzau-Ascheberg, Schack Karl, Count (1717-1792), Danish general; in conspiracy against Struensee, **16**, 418.
- Ranuccio I (d. 1622), duke of Parma and son of Alessandro Farnese; reign, **9**, 497.
- Ranuccio II (1640-1694), duke of Parma; rule, **9**, 498.
- Raoul (d. 1822), French revolutionist; execution, **13**, 27-28.
- Rape of the Sabines, in Roman legend, the seizing of Sabine women to provide wives for the first citizens of Rome, **5**, 63-66.
- Raphael, or Rafael, or Raffaello, Santi or Sanzio (1483-1520), Italian painter, **9**, 403-405.
- Raphia or Rapihu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), **1**, 398; (217 B.C.), **2**, 136.
- Rapp, Count Jean (1772-1821), French soldier; celebrates with Napoleon, re-establishment of concordat, **12**, 511; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 547.
- Rappahannock, river in Virginia; Lee concentrates army at Fredericksburg on, **23**, 436.
- Rareh or Rares, Peter, ruler of Moldavia 1527-1547; reign, **24**, 137.
- Raritans, North American Indian tribe; at war with Dutch (1641), **23**, 10.
- Rasgrad, town in Bulgaria; siege of (1810), **17**, 466.
- Rashevka, town in southern Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 279.
- Rashid, caliph of Baghdad 1135-1136; administration, **8**, 227.
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- Raskolinks, religious sect in Russia; treatment of, by Peter the Great, **17**, 301.
- Rasles, Sebastian (d. 1724), French Catholic missionary in New England; with the Canabas in Maine, **23**, 81; death, **23**, 196.
- Raspe, Henry (d. 1247), landgraf of Thuringia; elected rival emperor for throne of Germany, **14**, 117.
- Rassam, Hormuzd (1826-), Turkish Assyriologist; British agent for exploration in Assyria, **1**, 604.
- Rastatt or Rastadt, Congress of: (1.) (1713-1714), held for putting end to war between Austria and France, **14**, 417; (2.) (1797-1799), held for purpose of arranging questions at issue between France and the Empire, **14**, 524; **15**, 283.
- Rastatt, Peace of (1714), treaty between France and Austria, **11**, 627; **14**, 417.
- Rastko, son of Stephen Nemanya, see Sava, Saint.
- Ratbod (Radbod), king of Frisians 697-719 A.D.; subdued by German tribes, **7**, 486; recovers independence, **7**, 488; at war with Germans, **7**, 489; conquered by Pepin, **13**, 276; refuses baptism, **13**, 276; death, **7**, 491.
- Ratchis, king of Lombardy 744-749 A.D.; becomes reigning duke of Friuli, **7**, 450; succeeds to throne of Lombardy, **7**, 509;

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 Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777-1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
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 Rechiarus (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
 Reconcentrados, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
 Reconciliation of Delft (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
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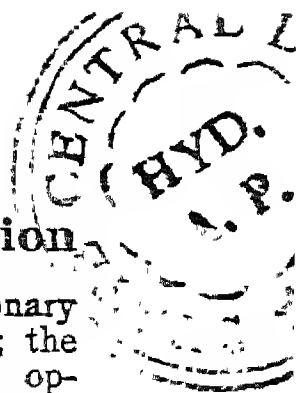
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- Russell, John, first earl Russell, known as Lord John Russell (1792-1878), English statesman; advocates parliamentary reform, **21**, 521, 550-554, 560; secures repeal of Test Acts, **21**, 539; enters Grey's ministry, **21**, 549; advocates tithes for Ireland, **21**, 573; proposes Municipal Reform Bill, **21**, 575; introduces Bill for General Registration of births, deaths, and marriages, **21**, 579; eulogises William IV, **21**, 581; ministry, **21**, 606-612; opposes Romeward movement, **21**, 611; resignation (1852), **21**, 612; in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; plenipotentiary to conference at Vienna, **21**, 617; foreign secretary in Palmerston's second ministry, **21**, 623; Italian policy (1859-1860), **21**, 627, 628; acknowledges Southern states as belligerents, **21**, 630; second ministry, **21**, 632; character, **21**, 596.
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- Saad**, Arab leader; defeats Persians at Kadisiya (637 A.D.), **8**, 97–98.
- Saadians**, Sheurfa dynasty in Morocco, **24**, 469.
- Saalfeld**, town in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany; battle of (1806), **15**, 294.
- Saa-nekht** (ca. 1400 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 140.
- Saarbrücken**, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), **13**, 150.
- Saaveora**, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879–1880), **23**, 607.
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- Sabæans**, an Arabian people, inhabitants of Yemen, **8**, 5.
- Sabba** (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, **17**, 190.
- Sabbatai-Zevi** (1626–1676), Jewish pretended Messiah; converted to Islam, **24**, 392–393.
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- Sabinianus**, pope 604–606 A.D.; unpopularity, **8**, 539.
- Sabinianus or Sabinian**, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.
- Sabinus, Cornelius**, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus, Flavius**, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.
- Sabinus, Julius**, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus, Ostorius**, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus, Poppæus**, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus, Titius** (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita**, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal**, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
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- Sacchetti, Franco** (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos, Carsidius**, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell, Henry** (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.
- Sachs, Hans** (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.
- Sackett's Harbor**, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville, Sir Edward**, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville, George**, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
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- Sacred Band**, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæroneia (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars**, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (358–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus**, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre In-trouvable*," 13, 19.

Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), 7, 300-301.

Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, 11, 45.

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Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, 11, 4; battle of (1242), 11, 59; 18, 373.

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St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. 19,

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Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, 13, 41.

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St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), 23, 199.

Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), 18, 466, 467.

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Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274-277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.

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Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.

Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186-187.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830-1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886-1892), **21**, 648-649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895-1902), **21**, 651-660.

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Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.

Salle, La, see La Salle.

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.

Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86-34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.

Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.

Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.

Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.

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Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.

Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586-1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.

Salutati or **Salutato**, Coluccio de (1330-1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.

Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins

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Salvia or **Salvius**, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.

Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366-369.

Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.

Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399-400.

Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170-1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.

Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.

Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.

Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217-218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.

Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41-44 A.D.), **6**, 30.

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Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.

Samarkand or **Samarand**, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.

Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.

Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.

Sammuramat, see Semiramis.

Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.

Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178-180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203-208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412-428; in second civil war, **5**, 434-438; see also Samnite Wars.

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- Sankt Jacob on the Sihl**, battle of, see Sihl.
- Sankt Gallen**, see St. Gall.
- San Marino**, state in Italy; independence recognised, 9, 471; Alberoni seizes, 9, 541; the last Italian republic, 9, 579.
- San Martin, José de** (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, 23, 582, 585-586, 610.
- San Pedro de Gormaz**, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), 10, 44.
- San Roman, Miquel**, president of Peru (1860), 23, 606.
- San Salvador**, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, 22, 432.
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- Sanskrit Literature**, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
- Sans Souci**, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, 15, 247-249.
- San Stefano, Treaty of** (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, 15, 49; 17, 606; 21, 641; 24, 178.
- Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de** (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, 23, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, 23, 366; elected president, 23, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, 23, 624; deposed and exiled, 23, 625; return and reappointment as president, 23, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, 23, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, 23, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, 23, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), 23, 628; resigns and leaves country, 23, 628; character, 23, 626-627.
- Santa Cruz**, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, 10, 318.
- Santa Cruz, Andres** (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, 23, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), 23, 612; work and influence in Peru, 23, 612.
- Santa Fé**, capital of New Mexico; founded, 22, 552.
- Santals**, East Indian tribe, 2, 488.
- Santa Lucia**, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), 9, 599; 14, 643.
- Santa Maria**, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, 22, 428.
- Santa Maria a Monte**, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, 9, 148.
- Santander, Francisco de Paula** (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, 23, 590.
- Santarem**, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), 10, 428; battle of (1184), 8, 465.
- Santa Sophia**, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, 7, 79, 80; description of former splendours, 7, 80, 81.
- Santerre, Antoine Joseph** (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, 12, 253-254; directs attack on Tuileries, 12, 260; opposes assembly, 12, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, 12, 294; opposes Directory, 12, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), 12, 485.
- Santiago de Chile**, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), 23, 552.
- Santiago de Cuba**, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), 23, 489.
- Santo Domingo**, island of, see Haiti.
- Santo Domingo**, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), 22, 448.
- Santos, Maximo**, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, 23, 618.
- Saphedin or Saifad-Din** (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, 8, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, 8, 400; establishes empire in Syria, 8, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, 8, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, 8, 422; offers to renew peace, 8, 423; death, 8, 426.
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- Sapienza**, island in Greece; battle of (1354), 9, 266.
- Sapor I or Shapur**, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 412; conquests, 6, 417-418; 8, 78-79.
- Sapor II**, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, 6, 467; character, 8, 80; persecutes Christians, 8, 81; defeats Constantius, 6, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, 6, 499-508; defeats Romans, 6, 511-514.
- Sapor III**, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, 8, 83.
- Sapor** (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), 7, 186.
- Saracco, Guiseppe** (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 633.
- Saracens**, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, 8, 4; conquer Syria, 8, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, 2, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, 8, 151-155; conquer Egypt, 8, 160-162; in North Africa, 2, 325-328; 8, 191 seq.; invade Spain, 7, 493-494; 8, 192 seq.; 10, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, 7, 495; 8, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), 7, 496; 8, 199; 10, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), 7, 498; wars with Charlemagne, 7, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, 10, 427; decline of power in Spain, 8, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, 7, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), 7, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), 7, 184-186; (under Constantine), 7, 187-189; (under Justinian), 7, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), 7, 194; (under Constantine V), 7, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), 7, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisces), 7, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), 7, 187-188;

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

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- Sewall, Jonathan (1766-1839), Canadian jurist, chief justice of Lower Canada 1808-1838; impeachment of, **22**, 332.
- Sexburga (d. 673 A.D.), queen of Wessex 672 A.D.; reign, **18**, 63.
- Sexby, Edward (d. 1658), English soldier; intrigues against Cromwell, **20**, 162; issues tract against Cromwell, **20**, 168; imprisonment and death, **20**, 169.
- Sextius, Publius, Roman prætor 53 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 506; defended by Cicero, **5**, 508; convicted of bribery, **5**, 513.
- Seymour, Charles (1661-1748), duke of Somerset; proposes treasurership for Shrewsbury, **20**, 495; summons privy councillors, **20**, 496; master of the horse, **20**, 507.
- Seymour, Edward (ca. 1506-1552), duke of Somerset, earl of Hertford, brother of Jane Seymour, uncle of Edward VI; invades Scotland (1544), **21**, 241-242; sacks Edinburgh (1544), **21**, 241; influence over Henry VIII, **19**, 207; created duke of Somerset (1547), **19**, 207; made Protector, **19**, 208; at battle of Pinkie, **19**, 220; **21**, 244; strife with his brother Thomas, **19**, 211-214; his fall and execution (1549), **19**, 216-218.
- Seymour, Edward (1539-1621), earl of Hertford, son of the Protector; marries Lady Chaterine Grey (1560), **19**, 293.
- Seymour, Sir Edward (1633-1708), English politician; partisan of William of Orange, **20**, 408.
- Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart (1840-), English admiral; leads Peking relief force (1900), **24**, 568.
- Seymour, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester (1821-1895), English admiral; bombards Alexandria (1882), **24**, 460.
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- Seymour, Horatio (1810-1886), American politician; Democratic candidate for president (1868), **23**, 466.
- Seymour, Lady Jane (ca. 1510-1537), third queen of Henry VIII of England; as lady-in-waiting of Anne Boleyn, **19**, 164; marriage, **19**, 176; death, **19**, 179.
- Seymour, Sir Michael (1802-1887), British admiral; bombards Canton at command of Sir John Bowring (1857), **21**, 618.
- Seymour, Thomas, Lord Sudely (1508?-1549), English admiral; marries Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII, **19**, 211; aspires to marriage with Elizabeth, **19**, 211-212; relations with the princess Elizabeth, **19**, 212-213; treason charges against, **19**, 213; execution, **19**, 214.
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- Sforza, Ascanio, brother of the duke Lodovico; restored to Milan (ca. 1481), **9**, 375.
- Sforza, Bianca, daughter of Duke Galeazzo Maria Sforza; marries Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 237.
- Sforza, Francesco (1401-1466), Italian soldier and duke of Milan, 1450-1466, son of Giacomuzzo Sforza, **9**, 236; supports Ferdinand I of Naples, **9**, 238; in service of Visconti, **9**, 283, 286; as duke of Milan, **9**, 258-259, 265; friendship for Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 362.
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- Sforza, Galeazzo Maria (1444-1476), duke of Milan 1466-1476, **9**, 259-260, 362; assassinated, **9**, 364-365.
- Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo (ca. 1369-1424), Italian soldier, favourite of Joanna of Naples; surname, and early life, **9**, 235; military achievements and death, **9**, 236.
- Sforza, Giovanni Galeazzo (1468-1494), duke of Milan 1476-1481, **9**, 375, 382.
- Sforza, Lodovico, "Il Moro" (d. 1510), duke of Milan, 1481-1499; becomes sole ruler of Milan, **9**, 375, 387; at war with Venice, **9**, 380, 381-383; seeks the intervention of France, **9**, 239, 410; acquires Genoa, **9**, 386; patronises Leonardo da Vinci, **9**, 396; in alliance for defence of Italy against Charles VIII of France, **9**, 420; deprived of duchy by Louis XII, **9**, 425; **11**, 297; betrayal by the Swiss, **9**, 427; **16**, 616 note; imprisoned in France, **9**, 427; **11**, 298.
- Sforza, Massimiliano (d. 1530), duke of Milan 1512-1515; restored to duchy, **9**, 437; **14**, 243; **16**, 617; abdication after battle of Marignano, **9**, 445.
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- Shad-i-mulk, mistress of Khalil Mirza; influence on Khalil (1405), **24**, 302.
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- Shafter, William Rufus (1835-), American soldier; in command at siege of Santiago de Cuba (1898), **23**, 489.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of (1621-1683), also known as Lord Ashley, English statesman and politician; created Baron Ashley, **20**, 234; commissioner at trial of the regicides, **20**, 236; member of Cabal ministry, **20**, 264; created earl of Shaftesbury, **20**, 275 note; lord-chancellor, **20**, 277; secret leader of opposition to Charles II, **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; becomes lord-president of the council, **20**, 293; resignation, **20**, 297; charged with treason, **20**, 302; lord proprietary

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- Shem, see Semites.
- Shemiaka, Dmitri (d. 1453), prince of Galicia; seizes grand principedom, **17**, 158-160; death, **17**, 160.
- Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430-431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
- Sheol, the Hebrew Hades, **2**, 100.
- Shepherd Kings, see Hyksos.
- Shepherd's Calendar, The, poem by Edmund Spenser, **19**, 465.
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- Sher Ali Khan, sirdar of Kandahar; resigns his rule (1881), **22**, 209.
- Sheremetrev or Scheremetjev, Count Boris Petrovitch (1652-1719), Russian soldier; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; battle of Narva (1700), **16**, 373; wins battle of Dorpat, **17**, 268; victorious at Humolova and Marienburg, **17**, 268; takes Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384.
- Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831-1888), American soldier; in command of Federal cavalry in Wilderness campaign (1864), **23**, 446 seq.; commands Federal forces in Shenandoah Valley campaign (1864), **23**, 448 seq.; defeats Early at Winchester, **23**, 449; at battle of Cedar Creek (1864), **23**, 449; at battle of Five Forks (1865), **23**, 450; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond, **23**, 451.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751-1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
- Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), **20**, 510; **21**, 324.
- Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
- Sherman, John (1823-1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
- Sherman, Thomas West (1813-1879), American general; reduces forts Walker and Beauregard, and Port Royal (1861), **23**, 422.
- Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820-1891), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; forces Confederates to evacuate Haines Bluff, **23**, 441; in battles around Chattanooga, **23**, 442-443; appointed commander-in-chief of the Federal armies in the West, **23**, 443; battle of Kenesaw Mountain, **23**, 444; commands Federal army in Atlanta campaign, **23**, 444-445; begins march from Atlanta to the sea (1864), **23**, 445; captures Atlanta (1864), **23**, 445; enters Savannah (1864), **23**, 445; final campaign in the Carolinas (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Wade Hampton at Columbia, S. C. (1865), **23**, 446; defeats Johnston at battle of Bentonville (1865), **23**, 446; Johnston's army surrenders to (1865), **23**, 451.
- Sherman Law (1890), act passed by American Congress for purchase and coining of silver, **23**, 482; purchase clause of, repealed (1893), **23**, 485.
- Sheshbazzar, see Zerubbabel.
- Shiites or Shi'ahs, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, **8**, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), **8**, 187.
- Shikoku, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
- Shiloh, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428.
- Shimei, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95-97, 100.
- Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
- Shinar, see Sumer.
- Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
- Shintoism, **24**, 579, 581.
- Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
- Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568-570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
- Shippen, William (1673-1743), English politician; Jacobite leader in House of Commons (1727-1733), **20**, 541.
- Ships, Shipbuilding:
- Assyro-Babylonia: general character of ships, **1**, 491-494; regulations concern-

- 560-561; independence by convention between England and France (1896), **24**, 517; chronology, **24**, 686.
- Siaposh, see Kaffirs.
- Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suliman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 391.
- Sibas, see Sivaïtes.
- Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197-198.
- Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621-622.
- Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
- Siburtius or Sibyrtius, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
- Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.
- Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
- Sicambri, see Sugambri.
- Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
- Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
- Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
- Sicels, or Siceliotas, or Siculi, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
- Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308-309.
- Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112-114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
- Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.
- Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312-313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200-201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591-616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319-321; the tyrants in (410-337 B.C.), **4**, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), **4**, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), **5**, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264-265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322-326, 399-400, 460-461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061-1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72-73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95-96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282-1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490-491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806-1815), **9**, 570, 572-574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.
- Sickingen Franz von (1481-1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.
- Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439.
- Siculi, see Sicels.
- Sicyon, city of Peloponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Dorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527-529.
- Siddartha, see Sarvathasiddha.
- Sidetes, see Antiochus VII.
- Sid al-Battal (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.
- Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.
- Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
- Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858-1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.
- Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, **24**, 273.
- Sidi Okba, see Achbar ben Nafi.
- Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180-183.
- Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462-463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**,

- make tool of, **24**, 52, 53; character, **24**, 53.
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- Sigismund**, John, see John Sigismund.
- Sigrid the Proud**, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), **16**, 66; conspires against King Olaf of Norway, **16**, 65.
- Sigtryggr** (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland (1014), **21**, 352.
- Sigurd Ring**, king of Denmark 736-750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, **16**, 38 seq.; reign, **16**, 39.
- Sigurd Snogoje**, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794-803 A.D.; reign, **16**, 40.
- Sigurd I**, joint ruler of Norway 1103-1130, son of Magnus III; accession, **16**, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), **16**, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, **16**, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, **16**, 106; death, **16**, 107.
- Sigurd II**, king of Norway 1136-1155; reign, **16**, 108-109.
- Sigurd**, son of Magnus V; claims crown of Denmark (1202), **16**, 113 seq.
- Sigurd**, chief of the Orkney jarls; ally of Sigtryggr (1014), **21**, 353 seq.
- Sigurd Jarl**, of the court of Hakon the Good in Norway; at assembly of Trondhjem (940 A.D.), **16**, 53; death, **16**, 55.
- Sihl**, stream in Switzerland, battle at the (1443) **16**, 590.
- Sikhim**, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890), **24**, 509.
- Sikhs**, religious sect in India; doctrine, **22**, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, **22**, 150 seq.
- Sikh Wars**, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845-1846), **22**, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, **22**, 156; second war (1848-1849), **22**, 157 seq.; final defeat, **22**, 158.
- Si-Lala** (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel; defeated, **24**, 485.
- Silanus**, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), **4**, 55.
- Silanus**, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.
- Silanus**, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), **6**, 176.
- Silanus**, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, **5**, 281.
- Silanus**, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, **5**, 393.
- Silanus**, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, **6**, 164.
- Silesian Wars**, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740-1742), **12**, 36-37; **14**, 427-430; **15**, 161-174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz); (2.) (1744-1745), **12**, 40-42; **14**, 432-434; **15**, 178-182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756-1763), see Seven Years' War.
- Silesia**, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), **24**, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, **24**, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, **14**, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), **24**, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, **24**, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), **12**, 37; **14**, 432; **15**, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 243-244.
- Silhouette**, Etienne de (1709-1767), French statesman; career and policy, **12**, 89-90.
- Silingi**, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, **6**, 570, 598; **10**, 15.
- Silistria**, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), **24**, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), **17**, 466; siege of (1854), **17**, 564.
- Silius**, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, **6**, 75; suicide, **6**, 144-145.
- Silius**, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., **6**, 171, 173-174.
- Silo**, Q. Pompædus (d. 88 B.C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, **5**, 411; defeats Cæpio, **5**, 415; slain, **5**, 417.
- Silures**, a British tribe; conquests of, **18**, 3; conquered by the Romans, **6**, 169, 189; **18**, 13-14.
- Silver**, ratio to gold in antiquity, **2**, 339; object of Phœnician commerce, **2**, 331, 339; used as money in antiquity, **2**, 340-342; medium of exchange in ancient India, **2**, 520; price at Athens, **3**, 214; mines, at Laurium, **3**, 449; use in Greek sculpture, **3**, 486; use as currency in Sparta, **4**, 78; discovered at Potosi, **23**, 552; discovery of, at Broken Hill, N. S. W., **22**, 241.
- Silverius**, pope 536-540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, **8**, 530.
- Silvester II** (Gerbert) pope 999-1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, **8**, 278; pontificate of, **8**, 590; **11**, 40.
- Silvester III** (John, bishop of Sabina), anti-pope 1044-1046; disputes with two others, **8**, 591.
- Silvius Postumus**, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, **5**, 61, 99.
- Simancas**, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Simcoe**, John Graves (1752-1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, **22**, 330-331.
- Simeon**, tribe of Israel, **2**, 70, 106.
- Simeon**, first emperor of Bulgaria 893-927; education, **24**, 162; wars with Byzantines, **24**, 163, 164; extent of dominion, **24**, 164; death, **24**, 164.
- Simeon the Proud**, grand-prince of Russia 1341-1353; reign, **17**, 147.
- Simeon**, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.
- Simeon**, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), **8**, 330.

Sisinius, pope 708 A.D.; successor of John VII, **8**, 543.

Sispis, see **Teispes**.

Sistella, in Spain; battle of (1795), **10**, 316.

Sistine or Sixtine Chapel, papal private chapel in the Vatican; decorations by Michelangelo, **9**, 401.

Sisymbis, mother of Darius Codomannus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303.

Sita, mythical Indian heroine; mystical presents to, **2**, 520.

Sitalces (d. 424 B.C.), king of the Thracian tribe of the Odrysians; aids Athens, **3**, 534, 544, 561; extent of empire, **3**, 581; **24**, 156.

Sitalces, Thracian general of Alexander; murders Parmenion (326 B.C.), **4**, 370; in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Sitavorok or Zsitvatorok, Peace of (1606); establishes important diplomatic relations between Turkey and the rest of Europe, **14**, 327; **24**, 374.

Sittius, Publius, Roman commander; aids Caesar in Africa (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.

Siva (Shiva), the third god of the Hindu triad; worship of, **2**, 529, 545-546, 547.

Sivaji (1627-1680), a chief of the Konkan, in the northern section of the Western Ghats; rule and character, **22**, 35-37, 38.

Siward (d. 1055), earl of Northumberland 1041-1055; rule, **18**, 139.

Six Articles, Act of (1539), in English history an act "abolishing diversity in opinions" in the English church, **19**, 184-185.

Six Nations, The, see **Iroquois**.

Sixtus, or Xystus, I, Saint, pope ca. 119-ca. 129 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sixtus, or Xystus, II, Saint, pope 257-258 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sixtus III, Saint, pope 432-440 A.D., **8**, 504.

Sixtus IV (Francesco Albescola della Rovere) (1414-1484), pope 1471-1484; nepotism of, **9**, 239; joins Naples in war against Milan and Florence, **9**, 239; plots against Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 365-370; attempts to involve Swiss in his Italian disputes, **16**, 605; makes peace with Florence, **9**, 377-378; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.

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Skerrett, Colonel, British soldier; in Peninsular War (1812), **10**, 365.

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Skiold or Skjold, in Norse mythology, the son of Odinn and a mythical king of Denmark; marries Gefion, **16**, 15; colonises Zealand, **16**, 21; conquers Saxons, **16**, 37.

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Soleure, French name of Solothurn (*q. v.*).

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Solferino, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 138; **15**, 16.

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Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), 3, 256–257.

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Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, 4, 569.

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Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., 8, 503.

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- Speedwell**, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625-626.
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- Spermos**, legendary king of Lydia; death, **2**, 427.
- Sperthies** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, **3**, 318-319.
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- Sphinx**, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), **1**, 95.
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- Spinola**, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, **9**, 126, 129.
- Spinola**, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570-1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, **13**, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, **13**, 540-541; campaign in Netherlands, **13**, 542-547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 570; invests Breda, **13**, 572-573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, **13**, 578; in French war with Spain, **11**, 461.
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- Spitames**, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 348, 351.
- Spithridates**, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 93, 101-102.
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- diet of Grodno (1793), **24**, 88; persecutions of, **24**, 92; signs act of abdication (1795), **24**, 100; death, **24**, 100; characterisation of, **24**, 100-101.
- Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith**, 14th earl of Derby (1799-1869), English statesman; conservatives rally to, after Peel's death, **21**, 611; first ministry (1852), **21**, 613; accepts compromise admitting Baron Rothschild to house of lords, **21**, 621; defeated on Reform Bill, **21**, 622; second ministry (1858-1859), **21**, 621, 622; third ministry (1866-1868), **21**, 632-634.
- Stanley, Edward Henry Smith**, 15th earl of Derby (1826-1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640-641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.
- Stanley, Sir Henry Morton**, explorer, **14**, 58.
- Stanley, James**, (1600-1651) 7th earl of Derby, English nobleman; taken prisoner by Cromwell at battle of Worcester, **20**, 109; executed, **20**, 109.
- Stanley, Thomas**, 1st earl of Derby (1435?-1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **18**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **18**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **18**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.
- Stanley, Sir William** (d. 1495), English soldier, brother of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby; holds conference with Henry (VII) of Richmond (1685), **18**, 624; executed for implication in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Stanton, Edwin McMasters** (1814-1869), American statesman; attorney-general, **23**, 412; President Johnson demands resignation of, as secretary of war, **23**, 465-466.
- Stanz**, town in Switzerland; Compact of (1481), **16**, 609, 610.
- Staouéli**, village in Algeria; battle of (1830), **13**, 43.
- Stapfer of Zürich**, Swiss mercenary leader; in service of Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 243.
- Staples, Edward** (1490?-1560) English ecclesiastic; made bishop of Meath, **21**, 402; attempts to introduce Protestantism into Ireland (1551), **21**, 402, 403.
- Staps, Frederick** (1792-1809), German fanatic; attempts life of Napoleon I, **12**, 576.
- Star, Order of the**, John of France founds, **11**, 125.
- Star Chamber, Court of**, an arbitrary English tribunal, abolished in 1640; origin, **19**, 24; under Elizabeth, **19**, 278; royal proclamations enforced by means of, **19**, 528; James I's employment of, **19**, 528-531; jurisdiction enlarged by Charles I, **19**, 566, 568; judges of, pronounce ship-money legal, **19**, 568; dissolved, **19**, 598.
- Starcewitch**, Croat politician; advocates separation from Hungary (1885), **15**, 56.
- Starhemberg, Count Ernst Rüdiger** (1638-1701), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Philippsburg, **11**, 600; defends Vienna against Turks (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 389-390.
- Starhemberg or Stahremberg, Count Guido** (1654-1737), Austrian field-marshal, cousin of preceding; campaign in Spain, **14**, 415.
- Stark, John** (1728-1822), American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; defeats British at battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264.
- Star of the West**, United States steamship; attempts to relieve Fort Sumter (1861), **23**, 413.
- Stasanor**, officer of Alexander the Great; accepts kingdom of Parthians (ca. 323 B.C.), **8**, 49.
- Stasippus** (d. 370 B.C.), a Tegean, partisan of Sparta; opposes Arcadian union, **4**, 170; death, **4**, 171.
- States General**, name given to the general assemblies of France up to 1789; origin and early meetings, **11**, 88 and note; (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **11**, 97; (1302), **11**, 88; (1355), **11**, 128; (1356-1357), **11**, 132; (1420), **11**, 181; (1439), **11**, 229; (1484), **11**, 281-284; (1506), **11**, 300; (1560), **11**, 355; (1588), **11**, 388 seq.; (1593), **11**, 401; (1614), **11**, 436-437; (1789), **12**, 149-153.
- States General of the Netherlands**; William of Orange convenes at Dort (1572), **13**, 431; declare independence of Holland and Zealand (1575), **13**, 457; adopt Union of Utrecht (1579), **13**, 473; issue Act of Abjuration (1581), **13**, 487; regulations regarding, in constitution of 1582, **13**, 494.
- States of the Church (Papal States)**, former temporal dominions of the popes of Rome; exarchate of Ravenna granted by Pepin to Stephen II (755), **8**, 557; enlarged by will of Countess Matilda of Tuscany (1115), **7**, 657; Innocent III renders independent of empire and extends limits, **8**, 610, 611; under the Borgia, **9**, 429; under Emperor Charles V, **9**, 446; in the eighteenth century, **9**, 538 seq.; seized by Napoleon (1809), **9**, 571; in Sardinian War (1859), **9**, 604; Umbria and the Marches taken from (1860), **9**, 609; incorporated into Italian kingdom (1860 and 1870), **9**, 623; see also Papacy.
- Statilius, Lucius**, Roman knight; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488-490.
- Statira (Arsinoë, Barsine)**, (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.
- Statira** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), wife of Artaxerxes II, king of Persia, **2**, 626, 643.
- Statira** (d. 331 B.C.), sister and wife of Darius Codomanus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303; beauty of, **4**, 304.

Stavanger Fjord, see Hafurs Fjord.

Stavutshan, town in Russia; battle of (1739), 17, 336.

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Stedingers, Teutonic people, inhabiting the lower Weser; crusade against (1234), 13, 292.

Steen, Johannes Wilhelm Christian (1827-), Norwegian statesman; premier (1891, 1898), 16, 486, 487.

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Steenkerke (Steinkirk), village in Belgium; battle of (1692), 11, 605; 14, 402; 20, 439.

Stein, town in Austria; battle of (1805), 17, 448.

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Steinmetz, Karl Friedrich von (1796-1877), German general; in Austro-Prussian War, 15, 489.

Stenbock or Steenbock, Count Magnus von (1664-1717), Swedish soldier; defeats Danes at Helsingborg, 16, 380; surrenders at Tönning, 16, 389; 17, 286; imprisonment and death, 17, 286.

Stenkil, king of Sweden; accession (1056), 16, 36; person and character, 16, 187, 189.

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Stephanie, princess of Hohenzollern; marries Pedro V of Portugal (1857), 10, 557.

Stephanus, Roman steward; aids in assassination of Domitian (96 A.D.), 6, 261.

Stephen of Blois (1105-1154), king of England 1135-1154; ancestry, 18, 239; swears to maintain succession of Matilda, 18, 239; Henry I's bounty towards, 18, 241; coronation, 18, 241; grants excessive privileges to barons, 18, 242; in wars against partisans of Matilda, 18, 243-255; war with David of Scotland, 18, 243-245; 21, 37; Roger of Salisbury and, 18, 245-247; war with Matilda and Robert of Gloucester, 18, 247-253; taken prisoner, 18, 248; exchanged for Gloucester, 18, 251; besieges Oxford, 18, 252; quarrels with clergy, 18, 253; compromises with Henry Plantagenet, 18, 255; death, 18, 255; anarchy in England under, 18, 255, 256; contemporary view of reign, 18, 255, 256; character, 18, 241, 248, 255.

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Stephen V, pope 885-891 A.D., 8, 577.

Stephen VI, pope 896-897 A.D.; strangled, 8, 578.

Stephen VII, pope 929-931 A.D., 8, 581.

Stephen VIII, pope 939-941 A.D., 8, 597.

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Stephen "the Great," prince of Moldavia 1457-1504; warlike enterprises of, 24, 132, 133; defeats Turl's at Rakova, 24, 133; given title of "Athlete of Christ" by Sixtus IV, 24, 134; driven from dominions by Turks, 24, 134; regains throne, 24, 135; aids Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, 17, 180; destroys Polish army, 24, 135; death, 24, 135; memory of, honoured by Moldavians, 24, 136.

Stephen "the Young," prince of Moldavia 1517-1527, grandson of Stephen the Great, 24, 137.

Stephen "the Little" (d. 1774), regent of Montenegro; claims to be Peter III of Russia, 24, 197, 208; reign, 24, 197, 208.

Stephen (I) Nemanya (Saint Simeon) (d. 1200), prince of Servia 1159-1195; reign, 24, 189, 190; canonisation, 24, 190.

Stephen II, prince of Servia (d. 1224), 24, 190.

Stephen III (Radoslav), prince of Servia (thirteenth century), 24, 190.

Stephen (1817-1867), archduke of Austria; nominated palatine of Hungary, 14, 616.

Stephen, count of Chartres, Blois and Troyes; power and wealth, 8, 840; president of the council of chiefs of first crusade (1096), 8, 340; desertion of, 8, 348.

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Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829-1894), English jurist and legal author; introduces reforms in British Indian law codes, 22, 211.

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Stephen Dushan, czar of Servia 1336-1355; reign, 24, 191-193; dethrones father, 24, 191; assumes title of czar, 24, 192; promulgates "Code of Dushan," 24, 192; death, 24, 193.

Stephen Lazarevich, prince of Servia; becomes vassal of Turkey (1389), 24, 194.

Stephen Voyislav (eleventh century), Servian chief; insurrection of, 24, 189.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812-1883), American statesman; chosen vice-president of Confederate states, 23, 409.

Stephens, James (1824-1901), Irish agitator; directs conspiracy in Ireland, 21, 448; arrested, 21, 448.

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Sterling, Sir James (1791-1865), British colo-

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- Stout, Sir Robert** (1844-), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher** (1811-1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.
- Strabo, Seius**, prætorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
- Strabrobates-Sthavarapatis**, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.
- Strachan, John** (1778-1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828-1838), **22**, 334.
- Strachey, William** (fl. 1609-1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610-1612), **22**, 579.
- Strada, Zanobi di** (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.
- Strafford, Earl of**, see Wentworth.
- Stralsund**, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.
- Stralsund, Peace of** (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Strasbourg**, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.
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- Stratford, John** (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.
- Stratford de Redcliffe**, see Canning, Stratford.
- Strathclyde**, district in Scotland, **21**, 10.
- Strathnairn, Baron of**, see Rose.
- Stratius**, Achæan captive in Rome (167-146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.
- Strato**, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Stratocles**, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.
- Straton**, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.
- Stratonice** (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.
- Strauss, David Friedrich** (1808-1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.
- Strattis**, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.
- Straw, Jack** (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.
- Strelitz, Streltsi, or Streltzi**, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritshnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.
- Stremayr, Karl von** (1823-), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.
- Strigonia**, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.
- Strikes**, see Labour.
- Stroganov or Stroganoff, Count Alexander** (1734-1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.
- Strolbova, Peace of** (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
- Stromboli**, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.
- Strongbow**, see Pembroke.
- Strossmayer, Joseph George**, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.
- Strozzi, Filippo** (1488-1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.
- Strozzi, Pietro** (1500-1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.
- Strozzi, Tommaso** (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334-343.
- Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von** (1737-1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
- Struensee, Karl August von** (1735-1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
- Struss, Colonel Nicholas** (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
- Struthas**, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
- Strutzki**, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
- Struve, Gustav von** (1805-1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
- Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart**, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371-1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603-1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.
- Stuart, Arabella** (ca. 1575-1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
- Stuart, Charles Edward**, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

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Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.

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Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see Turkey.

Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.

Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.

Subutai, see Sabutai.

Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770-1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.

Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793-1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.

Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459-461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461-463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463-464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464-465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; **21**, 674; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471-472.

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Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511-514.

Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 494; (1789), see Högfors.

Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.

Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.

Suetonius Paulinus, see Paulinus.

Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.

Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.

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Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André de (1726-1788), French naval officer; saves

Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383-384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.

Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.

Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106-43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.

Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.

Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.

Sulpicius, Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163-164.

Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124-88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.

Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.

Sulpicius Saverrio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.

Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718-1777), Russian poet; influence on Russian stage, **17**, 357.

Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.

Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.

Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342-344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460-461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494-495.

Summerhill Creek, in New South Wales; discovery of gold at (1851), **22**, 238.

Sumner, Charles (1811-1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396-397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.

Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797-1863), American soldier; disperses free-state legislature in Kansas (1856), **23**, 398; in McClellan's peninsular campaign (1862), **23**, 430-431; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

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Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.

Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.

Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.

Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674-1722); made secretary of ministry,

20, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640-1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.

Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.

Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.

Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.

Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 294 seq.

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Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.

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Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhæ (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63-67.

Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.

Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.

Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.

Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.

Surrey, see Warrenne, John de.

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517-1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200-201.

Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.

Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.

Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376-377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.

Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.

Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.

Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.

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Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.

Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Senecas (1676), **23**, 127.

Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.

Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526-1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

Swerker I (d. 1155), king of Sweden 1129–1155; reign, **16**, 189.

Swerker II, king of Sweden 1195–1210; reign, **16**, 189–190.

Swieten, van, Dutch general; forces Achin to submit to Dutch supremacy (1873–1874), **14**, 64 note.

Sweyn Splitbeard or Sveand (d. 1014), king of Denmark 991–1014; reign, **16**, 45–46, 67; English invasions, **18**, 112, 115, 116, 117.

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English satirist and author; publishes his Drapier letters (1724), **20**, 533–534.

Switzerland, main treatment, **16**, 519–662; **17**, 1–47; to the founding of the Confederation, **16**, 519–543; rise of Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544–580; the Confederation at the height of its power, **16**, 581–622; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, **16**, 623–662; eighteenth century, **17**, 1–25; since 1798, **17**, 26–47.

Sword, Scythian worship of, **3**, 403.

Sword, Brothers of the, see **Brothers of the Sword**.

Sybilla, queen of Jerusalem, sister of Baldwin IV; marries Longaspada (1176), **8**, 371; marries Guy de Lusignan, **8**, 373; death, **8**, 385; defends Jerusalem, **14**, 107.

Sybota, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.

Sycophants, Athenian informers; origin of term, **3**, 218; aid tyranny, **4**, 4–5.

Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord (1799–1841), first governor-general of Canada; effects Canadian union, **22**, 339–340.

Sydenham, Thomas (1624–1689), English physician; attacks parliament, **20**, 140.

Sydney, capital of New South Wales, founded 1778; convention of 1891, **22**, 241, 255; convention of 1897, **22**, 256.

Sydney, see **Sidney**.

Symmachus, Lucius Aurelius Avianus (d. ca. 404 A.D.), celebrates Roman triumphs, **6**, 519.

Symonds, Sir William Penn (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.

Syncellus, George (d. 800 A.D.), Greek historian; borrows from Eusebius, **1**, 572.

Syndercomb, Miles (d. 1657), Cromwellian soldier; treason, **20**, 166.

Synod of Dort, see **Dort**, **Synod of**.

Syphax, Numidian prince (d. ca. 201 B.C.), alliance with Romans, **5**, 268, 282; aids Carthaginians, **5**, 285; defeated by Scipio, **5**, 286; in Scipio's triumph, **5**, 294.

Syracuse, city in Sicily; founded (735 B.C.), **3**, 201; rule of Gelo, **3**, 591–593; rule of Dionysius (410–367 B.C.), **4**, 203–205; reign of tyrants, **4**, 203–206; rule of Agathocles, **5**, 217; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594; siege by Athenians (415–413 B.C.), **3**, 600–616; capital of Sicily, **4**, 202; taken by Rome (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; plundered by Arabs, **8**, 184.

Syria, country of Western Asia; people and language, **1**, 105, 345; **2**, 412; Egyptian invasions (1632–1600 B.C.), **1**, 128; (1520 B.C.), **1**, 137; revolts, **1**, 146–147; Assyrian invasions, **1**, 387–391; vassalage to Babylon, **1**, 312; Macedonian dynasty (301–163 B.C.), **2**, 138; **4**, 553–561; dominion in Palestine (300–166 B.C.), **2**, 138–146; war with Jews (144–122 B.C.), **2**, 147–158; wars with Rome, **5**, 296–299; becomes Roman province (63 B.C.), **5**, 474; Arabic conquest (636 B.C.), **8**, 156–159; seat of Omayyads, **8**, 159; conquered by Selim I (1516), **24**, 338–339; occupied by Mehemet Ali (1831–1840), **24**, 451–454; see also **Coele-Syria** and **Hittites**.

Syrus, Publilius, Roman freedman and actor; wins prize (45 B.C.), **5**, 646.

Szczekociny, town in Poland; battle of (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.

Szecheny, Hungarian statesman; in Bath-yanyi's ministry (1848), **14**, 636.

Szegedin, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.

Szegedin, Peace of, concluded between Turkey and Hungary (1444), **24**, 195, 321.

Sziget, town in Hungary; siege of (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.

Szistowa, Peace of, concluded between the Emperor Leopold and Turks (1791), **15**, 268.

Szlávy, Joseph, Hungarian premier (1872–1874), **15**, 44–45.

unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.

Talbot, Charles, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660-1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495-496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483-484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.

Talbot, Francis, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560-1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.

Talbot, George, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?-1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.

Talbot, John, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373-1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191-199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241; character, **21**, 391.

Talbot, Richard (1302?-1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.

Talbot, Richard, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.

Talha (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.

Ta-lien-wan, town and naval station on the Liaotung peninsula, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; Japan obtains (1894), **24**, 577, 651, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; ceded to Japan, **24**, 664; see also Dalny.

Talikota, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.

Tallard, Camille de la Baume, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652-1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618-619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de, prince of Benevento (1754-1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staël, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation

of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.

Tallien, Jean Lambert (1767-1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341-342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.

Tallien, Mme. de, see Chimay.

Tallmadge, James (1778-1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.

Talmud, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.

Talon, Jean Baptiste (1625-1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.

Tamahu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.

Tamai, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.

Taman, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.

Tamar, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 93.

Tamasp (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.

Tamasp, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.

Tamatave, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.

Tamerlane, see Timur.

Tamil, tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Tamin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.

Tamut Amen, see Tanut-Amen.

Tammaritu, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.

Tammuz or **Du'uzu**, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.

Tamsapor, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.

Tana, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.

Tanaquil, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80-81.

Tanchelin (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.

Tanagra, in ancient geography, town of Boeotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.

Tancred (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylaeum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.

Tancred (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309-310.

Tandamani, see Tanut-Amen.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777-1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

toms duties in New York (1683), **23**, 154; the tea duties as a cause of the American Revolution, **23**, 234-235; power of imposing customs duties delegated to congress by the Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 295; first federal tariff act passed by congress (1789), **23**, 300; the tariff of 1816, **23**, 346, 352; tariff act of 1824, **23**, 352; Harrisburg convention (1827) and the growth of the protective system, **23**, 352; tariff of 1828 ("tariff of abominations"), **23**, 352; tariff of 1832, **23**, 357; nullification in South Carolina (1832-1833), **23**, 357-359; Clay's compromise tariff act of 1833, **23**, 359; tariff of 1846, **23**, 369; protective tariffs prohibited by constitution of the Confederacy (1861), **23**, 411; the Morrill tariff of 1862, **23**, 421; tariff commission and tariff of 1882, **23**, 480; Cleveland's tariff message of 1887, **23**, 480; the Mills bill, **23**, 480; the tariff campaign of 1888, **23**, 481; the McKinley tariff act (1890), **23**, 481; protection and reciprocity in the campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; the Wilson tariff of 1894, **23**, 485; Dingley tariff act (1897), **23**, 487.

Tarik, Saracen general; invades and conquers part of Spain (710 A.D.), **7**, 493, 494; **8**, 192, 193, 194, 195.

Tarkhulara, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

Tarleton, Sir Banastre (1754-1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277-278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.

Tarnovo, see **Tirnova**.

Tarpeian Rock, Roman place of execution, **5**, 130, 169, 424, 434.

Tarquinii, ancient city in Etruria, **5**, 80.

Tarquinii or **Tarquins**, Roman royal family; origin, **5**, 80; banished from Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 87; war with Rome, **5**, 89-95; critical estimate of story of, **5**, 100.

Tarquinius Priscus, Lucius (ca. 615-576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80-82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.

Tarquinius Sextus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86-87; death, **5**, 88.

Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.

Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

Tarragona (**Tarraco**), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; siezed by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.

Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.

Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.

Tartars, see **Tatars**.

Tartessus, see **Tarifa**.

Tarvis, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.

Tarvisium, see **Treviso**.

Tashichiao, town in Manchuria; Russians occupy (1904), **24**, 658; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.

Tashkend, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), **17**, 600.

Tashufin ben Ali, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144-1147; reign, **8**, 244-245.

Tasman, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602-1659), Dutch navigator; discovers Van Dieman's Land (1642), **22**, 234; discovers New Zealand (1642), **22**, 259.

Tasmania (formerly **Van Dieman's Land**), island and British colony in Australasia; discovery (1642), **22**, 234; colonised as penal settlement, **22**, 236; settlement, **22**, 241; convict system in, **22**, 242-244.

Tasmites, Arab tribe; legendary origin, **8**, 102.

Tassilo (d. 794), duke of Bavaria 748-788; deprived of power by Grifo, **7**, 505; reinstated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 506; accompanies Pepin to Italy, **7**, 514; defection of, from Pepin, **7**, 517; at war with Charlemagne, **7**, 526-527.

Tasso, Torquato (1544-1595), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 483.

Tatars or **Tartars**, Tungusic tribes originally in Chinese Tataria and now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia and by the Manchus; under rule of Tamerlane, **2**, 378; invade Palestine (ca. 1244), **8**, 433-444; dynasty of, in China, **24**, 306, 544; destroy Moscow (1382), **17**, 153; plunder Russian villages, **17**, 235; massacre of, **17**, 394-395; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; defeated by General Zolkiewski, **24**, 52; defeated at Zloczow, **24**, 62; conquer the Kumani (1239), **24**, 130; settle in Bulgaria (1861), **24**, 178.

Tatf-Ra (**Dadef-Ra**), king of Egypt ca. 3660 B.C.; place in IVth dynasty, **1**, 96, 98.

Tatius, Titus (d. ca. 750 B.C.), legendary king of the Sabines; reigns with Romulus, **5**, 62, 64-65; legend of, **5**, 98, 100.

Tat-ka-Ra (d. ca. 3336 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 99, 101.

Tato (d. ca. 548 A.D.), Lombard king; wars with Heruli, **7**, 429-430; deposed, **7**, 432.

Tattischeff, Dmitri Pavlovitch (1769-1845), Russian diplomat; while ambassador to Spain, contrives the "camarilla," **10**, 381, 381 note.

Tattnall, Josiah (1795-1871), American naval officer; enters Confederate service, **23**, 417.

Tauromenium (**Taormina**), city in Sicily; siege of (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; naval conflict off (36 B.C.), **5**, 627-628.

Tauropoli, Amazonian festivals; origins, **2**, 445.

Taurus, Statilius, Roman consul 26 B.C.;

- New Zealand: taxation reforms in, **22**, 262.
- Papacy: first imposition of *Annates*, **8**, 624; *Annates* abolished by Council of Bâle, **8**, 638; taxation in fifteenth century, **8**, 648-649; *jocalico* tax, **9**, 585.
- Persia: taxation of subject nations, **2**, 133, 608-609.
- Rome: taxation in Roman Empire, **5**, 333-340.
- Russia: fines and tribute take place of taxes under Iaroslav, **17**, 114; taxes imposed by Tatars, **17**, 137, 141-142; Ivan the Great improves system of taxation, **17**, 183; under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 207; Boris Godunov releases peasants from tax, **17**, 218; under Peter the Great, **17**, 305-308, 318; imposition of poll tax (1721), **17**, 306, 320; excessive taxation under Paul I, **17**, 428; Alexander I reduces taxes, **17**, 443.
- Scotland: capitation tax imposed by Richard Cœur de Lion, **21**, 49; severe taxation under Cromwell, **21**, 296.
- Spanish colonies: ripartimento system, **22**, 539.
- Sweden: capitation tax (*scatt*) paid to Odin, **16**, 17; under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 317 seq.
- Switzerland: taxes introduced by Romans, **16**, 531; in seventeenth century, **16**, 653, 654.
- Turkey: imposts on subject Christians, **24**, 175, 228, 329, 360; tribute of children for janissary corps, **24**, 175, 196, 225, 228, 315-316; system of taxation under Suleiman I, **24**, 360; levy of children abolished (1675), **24**, 392; reforms under Köprili Mustapha, **24**, 371-372; in nineteenth century, **24**, 430.
- United States: in colonial New York (ca. 1665-1670), **23**, 28; tax-gatherers unknown in colonial Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; first royal custom-houses established in America, **23**, 145; Virginia's early opposition to, **23**, 135; taxation of American colonies by Andros, **23**, 152; Massachusetts objects to revenue for general government in French and Indian War, **23**, 203; Massachusetts towns object to Andros' levy of poll tax, **23**, 157; in New York under Lovelace, **23**, 28; parliament creates revenue commissioners for America (1767), **23**, 234; tax on criminal immigrants in Pennsylvania, **22**, 583; taxation during civil war, **23**, 421.
- Taxiles, king of India; aids Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 355, 357, 360, 372.
- Tayar Muhammed Pasha (d. 1638), grand vizir of Murad IV of Turkey; at siege of Baghdad, **24**, 380.
- Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775-1839), English soldier; private secretary of William IV, **21**, 563; negotiates with Lords Grey and Brougham on behalf of William IV in regard to the Reform Bill (1832), **21**, 563.
- Taylor, Jeremy (1613-1667), English bishop and writer; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316; preaches in Ireland after Restoration, **21**, 423.
- Taylor, John W. (1748-1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
- Taylor, Rowland (d. 1555), English divine; trial of, **19**, 246; characterisation, **19**, 247; imprisonment and degradation, **19**, 248; death, **19**, 248-250.
- Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850), American soldier and statesman, twelfth president of the United States; campaign in Mexican War, **23**, 370, 372; nominated as choice of the Whig convention, **23**, 377; election of, **23**, 378; policy in regard to admission of new states, **23**, 379; death, **23**, 382.
- Tcherkesses, see Circassians.
- Tchermaiev, Mikhail Grigorievitch (1828-1898), Russian general; captures Auliet and Tashkend, **17**, 600; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602.
- Tchernigov, Principality of, mediæval principality in Central Russia; situation and early importance, **17**, 118.
- Tchernigov, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
- Tchernitchev or Tchernysheff, Alexander Ivanovitch, Prince (1786-1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
- Tchesme or Chesme, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
- Tchet, see Zacharias.
- Tchitschakoff, or Tchitchakov or Tchitchagoff, Paul Vassilievitch (1765-1849), Russian admiral; joins conspiracy against Paul I, **17**, 442; drives Austrians out of Volhinia, **17**, 473; seizes Minsk, **12**, 591; attacks French at passage of the Beresina, **12**, 595; **17**, 482.
- Tchitschakoff, Vasili Yakovlevitch (1726-1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
- Tchoki-Khan, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
- Tchudic, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
- Te, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Tea Act, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
- Tea Party, Boston, see Boston Tea Party.
- Tearless Battle, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Teash, Robert, see Thatch.
- Tebeste (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126-127.
- Tecumseh, Tecumthe or Tecumtha (ca. 1775-1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325-326; death, **23**, 333.
- T'efa or Tosorthros, king of Egypt ca. 3972-ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
- Tefa-ba, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
- Tefnekht (Tnephachthus), prince of Sais ca. 775-ca. 750 B.C., **1**, 175, 179.

Donelson, **23**, 425-426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428-429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441-443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445-446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.

Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59-65.

Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.

Teobaldo of Piacenza, see Gregory X.

T'er, see T'er-sa.

Terbelis, see Tervel.

Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185-ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.

Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.

Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.

Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.

Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.

Teresa, see Theresa.

Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591-592.

Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417-418.

Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.

Térouanne, battle of, see Théroutanne.

Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.

Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60-79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.

Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.

Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.

Terrail, Pierre du, see Bayard.

Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715-1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.

Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.

Terry, Alfred Howe (1827-1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.

T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Soliphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.

T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.

Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.

Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700-720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.

Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.

Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.

Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651-1725), French soldier. at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.

Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.

Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.

Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778-1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.

Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.

Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnel, Leopoldo.

Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455-1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.

Teucris (Teucris), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.

Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.

Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.

Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.

Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396-397.

Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64-69.

Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.

Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107-108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42-43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.

Teutons, see Germans.

Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.

Tewfik Pasha, Mohammed (1852-1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879-1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pasha, **24**, 459-460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.

Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596-597.

Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.
Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139-1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.
Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.
Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.
Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534-536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395-397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.
Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380-381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.
Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.
Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.
Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.
Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.
Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.
Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66-105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72-73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77-78.
Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553-554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.
Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.
Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.
Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579-580.
Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204-1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.
Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254-1258 A.D., **7**, 305-306.
Theodore I, pope 642-649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.
Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.
Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295-1322; restores order, **24**, 174.
Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.
Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625-634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.
Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.
Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.
Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.
Theodore Studita (753-826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.
Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.
Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.
Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454-526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474-526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380-393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106-107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384-385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389-390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.
Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420-451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581-582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589-590; **10**, 17.
Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452-466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603-605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.
Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.
Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.
Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346-395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525-534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528-529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529-531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.
Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401-450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42-60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45-59; character, **7**, 44, 45.
Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716-717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194-195.
Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.
Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.
Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see Diodotus.
Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, 7, 473; at war in Thuringia, 7, 477.

Thierry II (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, 7, 480.

Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, 7, 482-486.

Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, 7, 491.

Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, 13, 311, 314; in second crusade, 8, 363; 13, 311.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), 13, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), 13, 62; becomes premier (1840), 13, 66; ministry, 13, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, 13, 73; exiled (1851), 13, 124; opposes German unity (1868), 15, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), 13, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), 13, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), 13, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, 13, 183; administration as president of France, 13, 186-188.

Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, 7, 578; 8, 568; 11, 13; appeals to pope, 7, 579.

Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, 7, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), 7, 579.

Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, 4, 83, 120.

Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), 8, 565; siege of (1463), 11, 491.

Third Estate (Tiers État), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), 11, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), 8, 499; 11, 88 note; in states general of 1356-1357, 11, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, 11, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), 11, 282; humiliates Henry IV, 11, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), 11, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), 11, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, 11, 542-543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), 12, 149-156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, 18, 425.

Thirlby, Thomas (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), 19, 252; judge of Cranmer, 19, 254; degraded (1559), 19, 278.

Thirty Tyrants, The, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., 4, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., 6, 408, 417-420.

Thirty Years' Truce, concluded by Athens

with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), 3, 435, 441.

Thirty Years' War, The (1618-1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, 11, 111; 14, 329-331; main treatment, 14, 329-385; Brandenburg and, 15, 111-134; Denmark and, 16, 358-362; England and, 19, 504; France and, 11, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, 24, 53; Spain and, 10, 268-269; Sweden and, 16, 322-328; Switzerland and, 16, 650-653.

First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618-1623), 14, 329-338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), 14, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, 14, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), 14, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), 14, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), 14, 333; 15, 112; 19, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), 14, 339; 16, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), 14, 333; 15, 113; Tilly's victories in the Palatinate (1620-1623), 14, 336-338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), 14, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, 14, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, 14, 335.

Second period: Denmark heads Protestants (1625-1629), 14, 338-344; Christian IV of Denmark takes up arms (1625), 14, 338; 16, 358; Wallenstein heads imperialists, 14, 339; 15, 115, 116; Mansfeld defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau (1626), 14, 341; death of Mansfeld (1626), 14, 341; Tilly routs Danes at Lutter-am-Barenberge (1626), 14, 340; 16, 358; Wallenstein expels duke of Mecklenburg (1627), 14, 342; defence of Stralsund (1628), 14, 342, 343; Peace of Lübeck (1629), 14, 343; 16, 358; Ferdinand publishes "Edict of Restitution" (1629), 14, 363, 344; 15, 119; 16, 323, 650; diet of Ratisbon (1630), 14, 344; Wallenstein superseded by Tilly (1630), 14, 345; Richelieu intervenes in war of Mantuan succession (1627-1631), 11, 460, 461; 14, 342.

Third period: Sweden at head of Protestants (1630-1635), 14, 344-367; Gustavus Adolphus espouses Protestant cause (1630), 14, 346, 347; 15, 116-118; 16, 322; Gustavus clears Pomerania, 14, 348; 15, 118-120; 16, 325; Magdeburg taken by Tilly (1631), 14, 349-352; 15, 120; Gustavus victorious at Breitenfeld (1631), 14, 352-354; 15, 120; 16, 325; Wallenstein restored to command, 11, 354; Wallenstein fortifies camp near Nuremberg (1632), 14, 355; 16, 326; Gustavus killed at Lützen (1632), 14, 357-360; 16, 326; Oxenstierna succeeds Gustavus, 14, 362; 16, 329; schemes of

Thrasydæus (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.
Thrasyllus (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.
Thrasyllus (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.
Three Emperors, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), **15**, 44.
Three Hundred, Theban council; aid King Philip, **4**, 247.
Three Kings, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), **15**, 456.
Throc Morton, Francis (1554–1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, **19**, 359.
Throc Morton, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515–1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.
Thsao-Thsao, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.
Thsu-tse, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.
Thucydides (ca. 491–401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **1**, 6–7; **3**, 509; **4**, 596.
Thucydides, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.
Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739–1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.
Thummosis, Egyptian prince; legend of, **1**, 121.
Thun, Count Franz Anton (1847–), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, **15**, 61; retirement of, **15**, 61.
Thun, Count Leo (1811–1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466–467.
Thundering Legion, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), **6**, 298.
Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland; conquered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.
Thuringians, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, **7**, 386, 430; found a monarchy, **7**, 477.
Thurloe, John (1616–1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, **20**, 177; impeachment of, **20**, 212.
Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732–1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.
Thurman, Allen Granbery (1813–1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.
Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.

Thurn, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.
Thurot, François (1727–1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.
Thurstan or Toustain (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.
Thusnelda, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal procession (15 A.D.), **6**, 76.
Thwaites, Sir Thomas (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **19**, 29.
Thymodes, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.
Thyni, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, **2**, 410, 419; conquered by Cræsus, **2**, 449.
Tiamat, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, **1**, 313, 316, 520–523; fights with Marduk, **1**, 522–523.
Tibareni, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate from, **2**, 629, 632.
Tiberias, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373–376; **11**, 48.
Tiberinus, see Elagabalus.
Tiberine or Roman Republic, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.
Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14–37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133–160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62–64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144–148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154–160.
Tiberius II, Byzantine emperor 578–582 A.D.; reign, **7**, 140–141; aids Rome against Lombards, **7**, 439; at war with Persia, **7**, 143.
Tiberius, name assumed by Heracleonas' brother David. *q. v.*
Tiberius Alexander (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, **2**, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, **2**, 178.
Tiberius Apsimar, Byzantine emperor 698–704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, **7**, 192–193.
Tibesh, town in Algeria, see Tebeste.
Tibet or Thibet, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, **24**, 504–510; land and people, **24**, 504–507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483–484; **24**, 269; at war with China, **24**, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), **24**, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, **24**, 286; added to Chinese Empire, **24**, 545; relations with India, **2**, 490; **24**, 509;

ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, **4**, 119-124; defeats Evagoras, **2**, 622; treaty with Evagoras, **4**, 134.

Tiridates I, king of Armenia 54-ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, **6**, 170; war with Corbulo, **6**, 186; banished by Corbulo, **6**, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), **6**, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, **6**, 243.

Tiridates, king of Parthia, see Arsaces II.

Tiridates II, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), **6**, 30; **8**, 69.

Tiridates, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), **6**, 139.

Tiridates (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.

Tirnova or **Tarnovo**, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, **24**, 172; captured by Turks (1393), **24**, 174.

Tiron, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.), secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, **6**, 348.

Tirol, see Tyrol.

Tiryns, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, **3**, 43, 46-48, 54-55, 57-64.

Tissaphernes (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.

Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875-1890), **15**, 78-80.

Titch, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258-1277; reign, **24**, 174.

Titelman, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor of Netherlands; crimes of, **13**, 393.

Tithraustes, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95-96.

Titian "the Divine" (1477-1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.

Titicaca, Lake, in South America; prehistoric ruins on, **23**, 537.

Tities, tribe of Rome, **5**, 62, 66, 108-111.

Titius, Marcus, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.

Titurius, Quintus Sabinus (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Caesar's lieutenant in Gaul, **5**, 525, 609.

Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40-81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247-250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194-197, 199-200; **6**, 235-236; triumph of, **6**, 236-239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to

throne, **6**, 247; reign, **6**, 247-256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, **6**, 254; Colosseum completed by, **6**, 266; gladiatorial combats under, **6**, 375; death, **6**, 255-256.

Titus, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 88.

Titus Æbutius, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.

Titus Herminius, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.

Titus Tarquinius (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, **5**, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

Tlas (Uat'nes), king of Egypt (second dynasty), **1**, 92.

Tlaxcalans or **Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq. Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.

Tlemcen, town in Algeria; siege of (1836), **13**, 68.

Tlesias, Athenian archon ca. 676-684 B.C., **3**, 163.

Tmu, Egyptian god, **1**, 150, 164, 167, 219.

Tnepachthus, see Tefnekht.

Tobacco, introduction of, into England, **22**, 560.

Tobago, island in the British West Indies; D'Estries captures (1678), **11**, 586; ceded to France (1783), **12**, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.

Tobiah, adversary of Nehemiah, **2**, 131, 132.

Tobitschau, town in Austria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.

Toda, Indian tribe, **2**, 488.

Todar Mal, Indian rajah; author of reform in revenue system, **22**, 30.

Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710-1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), **24**, 416.

Todleben or **Totleben**, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818-1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.

Toggenburg, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), **16**, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, **16**, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), **16**, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), **16**, 661.

Toghril or **Toghrul Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.

Toghrul (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, **24**, 274; death, **24**, 276.

W. L. Mackenzie elected first mayor of, **22**, 335.

Torquatus, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, **5**, 165; war with Sabines, **5**, 183; military discipline, **6**, 111, 112.

Torquatus, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator 208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.

Torquemada, Tomas de (ca. 1420-1498), Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitor-general in Castile; legislates against Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592-593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.

Torre, Guido della, chief of Milan 1302-1311, **9**, 128.

Torre, Martino della, chief of Milan 1256, **9**, 107.

Torre, Napoleon della, chief of Milan 1265-1278; defeated by Ghibelline party, **9**, 112.

Torre, Pagano della, chief of Milan 1242-1256; popularity of, **9**, 107.

Torre, Philip della, chief of Milan 1263-1265, **9**, 107.

Torres Vedras, lines of fortifications in Portugal; successfully defended against the French by Wellington, **10**, 353-357; **12**, 582.

Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), **20**, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), **20**, 425; made a peer, **20**, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690), **20**, 429; deprived of command, **20**, 430.

Torrington, Sir George Byng, Viscount (1663-1733), English admiral; repulses French fleet (1708), **20**, 477; destroys Spanish fleet off Sicily (1718), **9**, 532; **10**, 293; **12**, 23; **20**, 521; courage and decision of, **20**, 523.

Torstenson, Lennart, count of Ortala (1603-1651), Swedish soldier in Thirty Years' War; serves under Banér in Saxony, **14**, 370; gains victory at Breitenfeld, **14**, 380; takes chief command of Swedish army, **14**, 380; overruns Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, **14**, 381; **16**, 359, 360; defeats imperialists at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381; gains victory at Jankau, **14**, 381.

Tortona, town in Italy; captured by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47; **14**, 97; besieged by Russians (1799), **17**, 434.

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- Traktir, town in the Crimea; battle of (1855), **17**, 579.
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- Transcaspia, Russian province; annexation (1881), **17**, 615.
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- Transleithania, division of the Austro-Hungarian empire, comprising all Hungarian lands; disturbances of 1867, **15**, 42 seq.
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Triballi or Triballians, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), 4, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or Tribigildus, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), 6, 545; 7, 35-37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, 6, 59; 7, 459.

Tribonian or Tribonianus (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, 7, 132-133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or Tribuni plebis, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), 5, 126; rights and duties, 5, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), 5, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), 5, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), 5, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), 5, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), 5, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, 5, 359-380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), 22, 49, 50-52.

Tricoupis, see Trikoupis.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), 19, 598; repealed (1664), 20, 245; passed (1694), 20, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), 20, 512-514.

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Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), 17, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), 5, 185.

Trikoupis or Tricoupis, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, 24, 236-237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, 2, 497.

Trincomalee or Trincomali, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), 22, 75; captured by English (1782), 22, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), 22, 448.

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Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), 24, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, 18, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), 5, 526; 18, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), 6, 191.

Triocassæ, see Troyes.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, 11, 569; 13, 631; 16, 341; 20, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called *Dreibund*, an alliance between Germany,

Austria-Hungary, and Italy, 9, 631; 18, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or Paraguayan War (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, 23, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), 17, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, 24, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), 8, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), 8, 252; 24, 354; see also *Tripolitan War*.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), 9, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), 10, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), 23, 319.

Tripolis, Tripoli, or Tarabulus, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), 8, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), 23, 318-319.

Tristan l'Hermite or Tristan l'Ermite (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, 11, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, 1, 476, 488; in war against Greece, 3, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, 1, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, 20, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, 5, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, 5, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, 11, 292; at siege of Milan, 11, 298; at battle of Marignano, 16, 618-619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 581; becomes governor of Paris, 13, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, 13, 162; at siege of Paris, 13, 163, 178-179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, 3, 76-82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see Troy.

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, 16, 229; removed from office, 16, 229; restored to office, 16, 230; flees to Denmark, 16, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, 16, 287.

Trollop or Trollope, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, 18, 574.

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Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration—(ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.

Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.

Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.

Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.

Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.

Tuisko, see Woden.

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Valerii, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.

Valerio-Horatian laws, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.

Valerius, Marcus, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.

Valerius, Publius, see *Publicola*.

Valerius Potitus, L., Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138-139.

Valerius Potitus, L., Roman master of horse (390 B.C.), **5**, 163.

Valette, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la, see *Épernon*.

Valette, Jean Parisot de la, see *La Valette*.

Valette, Louis de Nogaret de la, see *La Valette*.

Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.

Valkiala, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.

Valkyries, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820-1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449-450.

Valley Forge, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777-1778, **23**, 267.

Vallière, Louise de la, see *La Vallière*.

Valmy, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

Valmy, Duke of, see *Kellermann*.

Valognes, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.

Valois, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.

Valois, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328-1498), **11**, 98-293; collateral branch of Valois-Orleans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498-1589), **11**, 293-394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.

Valor, Ferdinand de, see *Muhammed ben Humeya*.

Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.

Van Artevelde, see *Artevelde*.

Van Buren, Martin (1782-1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.

Van Cuyler, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.

Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598-602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332-337 A.D.), **6**, 463-464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607-609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576-579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87-98, 125-127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.

Van Dam, Rip (1662-1736), acting colonial governor of New York, **23**, 166, 167.

Vandamme, Dominique Joseph (1770-1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.

Van der Donck, Adrian, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.

Van Diemen's Land, see *Tasmania*.

Van Dorn, Earl (1820-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502-1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, **14**, 274.

Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.

Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

Vatatzes, see **Joannes III.**

Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.

Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.

Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.

Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502-503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539-540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599-600.

Vaubernier, Jeanne, see **Barry.**

Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748-1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475-1476), **16**, 597-603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491-492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508-519; religion of, **2**, 529-533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also **Manu.**

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see **Veda.**

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143-144.

Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830-), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780-1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403-404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*

Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520-521.

Venetia, see **Venice.**

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597-601; origin of name,

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717–1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

Vergil, see **Virgil**.

Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basiliscus, **6**, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579–1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731–1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155–156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480–1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458–463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463–464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112–43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462–463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see **Versailles, Alliance of**.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130–169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), **6**, 294–296; triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annianus, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9–79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70–79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180–191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231–246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233–234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243–244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244–246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see **Sicilian Vespers**.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

- 584-658; childhood, **21**, 585-587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594-596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654-655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
- Victoria**, Guadalupe (1789-1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825-1828, **23**, 624.
- Victoria**, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
- Victoria**, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
- Victorinus**, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
- Victorinus**, M. Piavvoni (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualling Brothers**, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203-204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
- Vidfadine**, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
- Vienna** (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
- Vienna**, Congress of (1814-1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.
- Vienna**, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
- Vienna**, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.
- Vienna**, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
- Vienne** (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
- Vienne**, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier**, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
- Vigevano**, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
- Vigilius**, Pope 540-555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
- Vigilius** (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57-59.
- Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta** (1507-1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.
- Vignoles**, Étienne, see La Hire.
- Vikings**, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33-101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204-205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya**, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.
- Világos**, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Villach**, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
- Villafranca**, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.
- Villa-Hermosa**, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
- Villani**, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse**, Louis Thomas, Count (1750-1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381-382.
- Villa Rica**, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
- Villars**, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653-1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621-622, 624, 625, 626-627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28-29.
- Villaviciosa or Viçosa**, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
- Villa Viciosa**, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
- Villebon**, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
- Villehardouin**, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150-ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
- Villehardouin**, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
- Villehardouin**, William (1246-1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
- Villèle**, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773-1854), French statesman; min-

22, 596; acknowledges Richard Cromwell lord-protector of England, **22**, 597; establishes universal suffrage, **22**, 598; banishes Quakers (1658), **22**, 598; relations to New Netherlands, **23**, 22; explorations of settlers, **23**, 47; third revision of statutes (1661), **23**, 124-125; given to Culpeper and Arlington (1672), **23**, 126; Bacon's rebellion in (1676), **23**, 126 seq.; under Berkeley (1676), **23**, 131; under Lord Culpeper, **23**, 132; a royal province under Effingham (1684), **23**, 133; under William III, **23**, 135; treats with Six Nations, **23**, 168; troops of, at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 208; resists Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; opposes Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; attempts to restrict slave-trade (1770), **23**, 237; part of, in events leading to revolution, **23**, 230-240; in establishment of Union **23**, 290; cedes Western territories (1784) **23**, 288; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410; West Virginia made a state (1863), **23**, 410; campaigns in, during Civil War, **23**, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436-440, 441, 457; "Pierpont Government" organized in western counties of, **23**, 461; re-admitted to Union (1870), **23**, 464, 465.

Virginia, Army of (1862), a Federal army during American Civil War, **23**, 432, 433.

Virginia Company, English company formed for colonising and trading with America; formation (1606), **22**, 567, 568; "Pilgrim Fathers" and, **13**, 569 note; **22**, 609; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 588; see also **London Company** and **Plymouth Company**.

Virginius, Lucius, father of Virginia, *q. v.*

Viriathus (d. ca. 139 B.C.), Lusitanian chief; war with Rome, **5**, 317-318; **10**, 8; death, **5**, 318; **10**, 8.

Viridomarus or **Britomartus**, chief of Insubrian Gauls; defeated by Romans (221 B.C.), **5**, 237.

Virius, Lupus, see **Lupus Virius**.

Virtu, Count of, see **Visconti, Gian Galeazzo**.

Visandus, Gothic standard-bearer at battle of the Milvian Bridge (537 A.D.); bravery of, **7**, 400.

Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Vischer, Peter (ca. 1460-1540), German sculptor and founder; work of, in Nuremberg, **14**, 278.

Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Azzo (1302-1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altomascio, **9**, 141-142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Barnabò (1319-1385), lord of Bergamo, Brescia, Crema and Cremona,

joint-ruler of Milan; joint-ruler of Milan with brother Galeazzo II, **9**, 244; sends John Hawkwood to Pisa, **9**, 245; Urban V forms league against, **9**, 247; forces papal legates to eat bull of excommunication against, **9**, 247; leagued with Florence, **9**, 249, 333; power and tyranny, **9**, 246, 250; imprisoned by nephew Gian Galeazzo, **9**, 250, 251.

Visconti, Beatrice (Beatrice di Tenda), wife of Filippo Maria Visconti; put to death by husband (1418), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391-1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.

Visconti, Gabriello, natural son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; invested with part of father's dominions (1402), **9**, 256; sells Pisa to Florence, **9**, 256.

Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277-1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.

Visconti, Galeazzo II (1320-1378), lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Asti and Tortona, joint-ruler of Milan, nephew of Giovanni; joint-rule of, in Milan with brother Barnabò Visconti, **9**, 244, 246; death, **9**, 250.

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- Wellesley, Sir Henry, Lord Cowley (1773-1847), younger brother of duke of Wellington and marquis of Wellesley, English statesman and diplomat; British ambassador at Madrid (1814), **10**, 378.
- Wellesley, Richard Cowley or Wellesley, Marquis of, 2nd earl of Mornington (1760-1842), elder brother of duke of Wellington; appointed governor-general of India (1798), **22**, 114; subsidises native states, **22**, 117; conquers Mahrattas (1803-1805), **22**, 117-121.
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- Wells, David Ames (1828-1898), supports Liberal Republican movement, **23**, 469.
- Wenceslas (Vitzlas), Wend prince; invades Esthonia (1219), **16**, 161.
- Wenceslaus (Wenzel), Saint (907-935), duke of Bohemia; becomes vassal of Henry I (929), **7**, 604.
- Wenceslaus II (d. 1305), king of Bohemia 1278-1305; affianced to Judith of Habsburg, **14**, 156; feud with Albert I, and death, **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus III, king of Bohemia 1305-1306; murdered (1306), **14**, 162.
- Wenceslaus (1361-1419), king of Bohemia; emperor of Germany; coronation opposed, **14**, 188; reign as emperor (1378-1400), **14**, 191-194; civil wars, **14**, 193; deposition, **14**, 194; rule at Prague, **14**, 208-209.
- Wends (called by the Romans Venedi or Veneti), in early usage equivalent to

- and South America; Columbus' first voyage to, **22**, 431-446; Columbus' second voyage to, **22**, 446-447; first conquest of, by Spaniards (1495), **22**, 447; negro slavery in, **21**, 527-528.
- West Kappel, Netherlands; battle of (1252), **13**, 294.
- Westminster, former city, now a part of London; Treaty of (1380), **11**, 152; (1756), **15**, 188.
- Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, **18**, 172.
- Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, **20**, 30.
- Weston, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English adventurer; proposals to Pilgrims, **22**, 624; sends out colony to Massachusetts, **22**, 632; arrives at Plymouth, **22**, 633.
- Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; ruled by Jerome Bonaparte, **12**, 563.
- Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, **15**, 583-589; **11**, 496-497; **13**, 585; **14**, 382-383; **16**, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, **14**, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, **11**, 577.
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- Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770-1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), **21**, 559.
- Wettin, House of, former reigning family in Saxony; rise to power, **14**, 231.
- Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1416), **21**, 390.
- Weyler, Valeriano (1836-), Spanish soldier; relentless policy in Cuba, **10**, 419; succeeded by Blanco, **10**, 420; **23**, 487.
- Weymouth, George, English navigator; commands expedition to America (1605), **19**, 489; **22**, 565.
- Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, **23**, 139, 140.
- Wharnccliffe, Lord, see Stuart-Wortley, John Archibald.
- Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," **20**, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 482; resigns, **20**, 484.
- Wheeler, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops against Fort Donelson (1863), **23**, 441.
- Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.
- Wheelwright, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.
- Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," **20**, 67; **21**, 295.
- Whigs: (1) English political party, prominent from end of seventeenth century till about 1832; origin of name, **20**, 298; fight for Exclusion Bill (1681), **20**, 300; persecuted by Tories, **20**, 300-303; propose insurrections in England (1683), **20**, 303; in Rye House Plot, **20**, 303; fall of ministry (1700), **20**, 458; in power under Queen Anne, **20**, 482-483; support war with France (1793), **21**, 454; in coalition ministry of 1806, **21**, 470; party conditions in 1815, **21**, 482; urge reform, **21**, 547, 550-553; pass reform bill (1832), **21**, 562-563; ministry resigns (1839), **21**, 592; (1841), **21**, 599; resume power (1846), **21**, 606; in Tractarian movement (1850), **21**, 611; (2) A political party in the United States (ca. 1828-1856); formed under leadership of Henry Clay; elect Harrison and Tyler (1840), **23**, 367; in campaign of 1844, **23**, 369; elect Taylor and Fillmore (1848), **23**, 377-378; defeated in election of, 1852, **23**, 385; platform of, in 1852, **23**, 389; endorse nominations of Know-Nothings (1856), **23**, 400; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
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- Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
- White, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

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William Longsword or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930-943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432-433, 435; death, **8**, 442.

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Williams, Eunice (1696-1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.

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Wilmot, David (1814-1868), American legislator; introduces anti-slavery proviso in Congress (1846), **23**, 376.

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- Wrangel, Count Friedrich Heinrich Ernst (1784-1877), Prussian soldier; in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484; **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491.
- Wrangel, Count Karl Gustav (1613-1676), Swedish soldier; takes command of Swedish army, **14**, 381; at battles of Lawingen and Zusmarshausen, **11**, 495; **14**, 382; in crossing of Little Belt (1658), **16**, 337 seq.; in siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 340; invades Denmark, **16**, 360; invades Brandenburg, **16**, 368 seq.
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- Wratislaw (d. 1092), duke of Bohemia; made king (1061), **7**, 654.
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- Wrbna, Count Rudolf (1761-1823), Austrian diplomatist; adjutant of Francis II, **14**, 558.
- Wrede, Prince Karl Philipp (1767-1838), Bavarian soldier; at battle of Leipsic, **15**, 318; **17**, 485; favours election of Bernadotte, **16**, 460.
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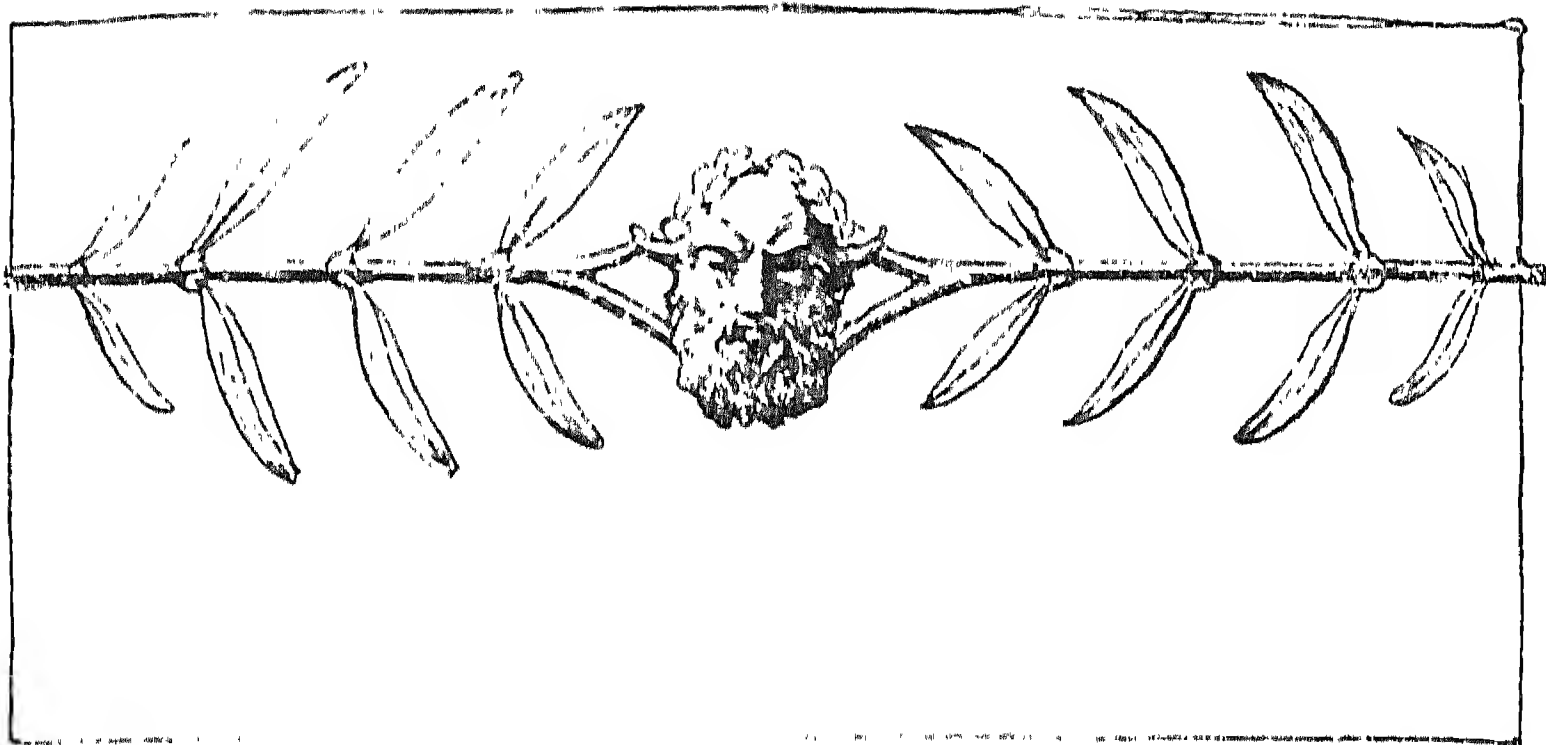
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A WORD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corcebus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 365½ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 "	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 "	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 "	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 "	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 "	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 "	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 "	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 "	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 "	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 "	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 "	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 "	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 "	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 "	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 "	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 "	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 "	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 "	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 "	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 "	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 "	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 "	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 "	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 "	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 "	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 "	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 "	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 "	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 "	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 "	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 "	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 "	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 "	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 "	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 "	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 "	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 "	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 "	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = 3 cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	...	talent (Alexandrian)
BABYLONIAN	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktylos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1½d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2½d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIEVAL	pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·73 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = ⅔ in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3⅔ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25½ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8⅔ dr.	kilogramme = 2·2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 ft. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	monme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2